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NAMES OF PLACES IN A TRANSFERRED SENSE IN ENGLISH

A SEMATOLOGICAL STUDY

BY

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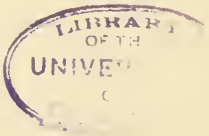
BY DUE PERMISSION OF THE PHILOSOPHICAL FACULTY OF LUND TO BE PUBLICLY DISCUSSED IN LECTURE HALL VI MAY 22nd, 1909. AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

LUND 1909
PRINTED BY HÅKAN OHLSSON



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PREFACE.

The title of this volume shows that the subject here treated belongs to that branch of philology which is called sematology; but such a subject has also great importance from the point of view of word-formation. Moreover, I think the phenomenon here dealt with is of such a nature that it will throw light upon several points, not only such as concern the English language and language in general but also such as illustrate the relations which subsist between language and human civilization.

The transition of place-names to common nouns is a thing which has been incidentally mentioned in several philological works, but it has never before been dealt with methodically. The most extensive treatment of the question is to be found in a chapter named *Words derived from Places* by Isaac Taylor in his book *Words and Places*; but this treatment is unsystematic and incomplete, and besides it contains several errors.

As to the morphological side of the subject I have found it necessary to make a distinction between such place-names as in their original form have undergone a change of meaning and such as have been brought into use by means of derivation. Most authors who have paid any attention to the subject have treated all words

that are in any way etymologically connected with place-names, without discriminating properly between them.

Derivatives may be formed from every place-name, and it would be nearly impossible to fix any limits to our subject if we were to take all these into consideration; and, furthermore, the sematological change is of quite a different nature in the case of derivation. Consequently, all derivatives have here been excluded; and we have taken a survey only of such geographical names as have been adopted without any change of form.

Although I cannot claim to have exhaustively dealt with the subject, I have aimed at completeness as far as this is possible and advisable. Doubtless other cases exist, especially in the spoken language, which I have not been able to trace. On the other hand, it would be meaningless to quote examples from catalogues and lists containing names of different breeds of horses, breeds of cattle etc., as those names belong only to professional language and not to the current language.

In many cases the development does not stop at this secondary meaning of the proper name. The secondary meaning may be the origin of a tertiary one, which in its turn may give rise to another, and so on. I have considered it advisable to take into consideration these various meanings also, as they are intimately connected with the subject and as they illustrate the importance of place-names in the structure of language; but I have refrained, as a rule, from making a further analysis of them, because it would lead us too far away from the main point.

Although it would have been of a great interest from a certain point of view to make a distinction between

the loan-words and the native formations, I have abstained from this for the following reasons: —

I look upon the process as a universal linguistic phenomenon: the material in English has been adopted as the starting-point, it is true, but without losing sight of the fact that the efficient factors of the process are rooted much further back in time.

From a practical point of view, it is much better to give all the material once for all, so as to avoid repetitions and double headings.

By way of introduction to my subject I have given some general terms of locality which have acquired a secondary meaning: many of these offer good parallels to the place-names in their development of new meanings.

As a special section there have been added some applications of place-names in Scriptural, euphemistic, and humorous phrases, place-names through popular etymology, and, lastly, place-names in a verbal function.

My chief sources have been the New English Dictionary, the Century Dictionary, Cyclopaedias, and Gazetteers. In addition, several examples from spoken English and English literature, esp. newspapers, have been adduced, examples which show that the process of forming appellatives from place-names is continnally going on, and that the English vocabulary has a rich and abundant source in geographical names.

Most of the quotations which have been given when I have found them interesting or especially appropriate to throw light upon the phenomenon, have been taken from the New English Dictionary. In most cases, however, I have refrained from giving any quotations and simply referred to the dictionaries where they may be found. The dates of the quotations to be found in the New Eng-

lish Dictionary have often been indicated by giving the year of the earliest and the latest one, the intermediate ones thus being omitted. It goes without saying that these dates must not be taken as indicating exactly the year when the words were used for the first or last time. In most cases we have to assume that they had been made use of several times in spoken language before, and, in case of obsolete words, after, they were committed to written records. But these dates are of great value as indicating approximately the age of the words. It is worthy of note that if the last date of a word is from the beginning of the nineteenth century, or later, in the great majority of cases the word is still in use. If a word is quite obsolete, it has always been marked *Obs.*, or †.

I here take the opportunity of acknowledging the great debt of gratitude I owe to my teacher, Professor Eilert Ekwall, who suggested this work and who has helped me with his valuable advice and information during the preparation of it. My thanks are also due to Lector Charles Fearenside, who has revised the language of my treatise and also looked through the proofs; to my English friends, Mrs. E. Stefan and Miss H. Acatos, for their valuable help, especially in giving me examples from spoken English; and to Doctor W. Leeb-Lundberg, who looked through part of the proofs; and lastly to the officials of the Lund University Library for the obliging kindness with which they have furthered my researches.

Lund, 12 May, 1909.

Carl Efvergren.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

a.	= adoption of	gen.	= general, -ly
a (as a 1300)	= *ante*, before	G., Ger.	= German
ad.	= adaptation of	Gr.	= Greek
adj.	= adjective	J.	= Johnson (quotation from)
A. F., AFr.	= Anglo-French		
Am.	= America(n)	It.	= Italian
Arab.	= Arabic	L	= Latin
A.S.	= Anglo-Saxon	l.	= line
attrib.	= attributive, -ly	LG.	= Low German
c	= *circa*, about	M.E.	= Middle English
c.	= century	med. L.	= medieval Latin
cf.	= *confer*, compare	Obs. (†)	= obsolete
colloq.	= colloquially	O.E.	= Old English
co.	= county	O.F, OFr.	= Old French
Da.	= Danish	O.N.	= Old Norse
Du.	= Dutch	Pers.	= Persian
E.	= English	Pg.	= Portuguese
E.E.T.S.	= Early English Text Society	Sb.	= Substantive
		Sc.	= Scotch
fam.	= familiar	Sp.	= Spanish
F., Fr.	= French	Sw.	= Swedish
fig.	= figurative, -ly	v.	= verb

In the Lists of Forms.

1 = before 1100	4 = 14th c.
2 = 12th c.	5 = 15th c.
3 = 13th c.	etc.

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INTRODUCTION.

In the treatment of such a phenomenon as the transmutation of words from place-names to common nouns it will, undoubtedly, be necessary first to indicate the difference between these two terms.

Names of places belong to that group of nouns which is called *proper names.* What then is the characteristic of *proper names* as compared with *common nouns?*

In philological literature we often find the assertion that proper names are words without any meaning, are words "without a soul", etc.[1] It can hardly be right, however, that there should be such an essential difference

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[1] See Oluf Thomsen, Egennavne som sprogrødder i Fransk, p. 4: »Dog, det allermærkeligste i Ordenes Liv er, at Sjælen under visse Omstændigheder kan forlade sit Legeme uden at dette opløses og bliver til intet; dette er Tilfældet, naar et ord bliver Egennavn». And further, p. 6: »Ordet er kun en Klang, en Lydgruppe, uden Betydning, uden Sjæl, og saaledes kunde man definere Begrebet Egennavn».

Albert Waag, Bedeutungsentwicklung unsres Wortschatzes, p. 34: »vom Standpunkt der Bedeutungsentwicklung scheidet jedes Wort aus dem Kreis der Betrachtung aus, sobald es als Eigennamen gefühlt wird; denn von diesem Augenblicke ab giebt es das innere Leben der ewig veränderlichen Wortseele auf und wird nur als erstarrtes, lebloses Sprachgut weitergeführt».

between proper names and common nouns. They often run into one another, so that it is difficult to decide whether a word belongs to one category or to the other.

Thus to many a countryman *the town* is a proper name, just as much as the name of the neighbouring village which he calls by its name.

Adam Smith in treating the question of the formation of language says: "I have known a clown who did not know the proper name of the river which ran by his own door. It was *the river*, he said, and he never heard any other name for it. His experience, it seems, had not led him to observe any other river. The general word *river*, therefore, was, it is evident, in his acceptance of it, a proper name signifying an individual object. If this person had been carried to another river, would he not readily have called it a river?" And further, "Could we suppose any person living on the banks of the Thames so ignorant as not to know the general word *river,* but to be acquainted only with the particular word Thames, if he were brought to any other river, would he not readily call it a Thames?" [1] And Smith undoubtedly is right in his suppositions.

This shows, it seems to me, that the two words *The Thames* and *the river* are in the relation of species and genus to each other: one enters into the content of the other. It could not be said that the former is quite devoid of meaning. Both of them have meaning: the difference is, that in the former case we have only one object of the same kind, in the latter several. Kölbel [2] is in agreement with this opinion when he says: "Man wird

[1] See Max Müller, Lectures on the Science of Language I, p. 425.

[2] A. Kölbel, Eigennamen als Gattungsnamen, p. 8.

bald gewahr, dass im Grunde genommen zwischen beiden (nomina propria und appellativa) nur Gradunterschiede bestehen, und dass es unmöglich ist, scharfe, untrügliche Scheidelinien zu ziehen".

How many thoughts and images are brought to our consciousness at the mention of such a word as *Venice.* Everything connected with this town — its site, aspect, and other characteristics — will be suggested by the mere sound of the name. This proves that words of this kind too have content, that they are objects with certain qualities; and further, they often possess these to such a high degree that one proper name can be used figuratively for another.

Innumerable examples of this phenomenon are to be found, and every day new ones are formed. I will here mention some of the best known:

The Athens of the New World = Boston, noted for its literary interests and institutions [1].

The German Florence = Dresden.

The Naples of England = Torquay, on account of its beautiful site on Tor Bay, like that of Naples on Golfo di Napoli.

The English Riviera = Cornwall.

The Finnish Manchester = Tammerfors.

This use of proper names shows very clearly that they are not without meaning; and not only so, but that their meaning is both a rich and a forcible one. This is also in accordance with what Bréal says about proper names: "*les noms propres sont les plus significatifs de tous, étant les plus individuels*" [2]. Such a place-name as one of these above mentioned used appellatively gives greater expressiveness and intensity to the expression than a com-

[1] See Brewer, Phrase and Fable, under *Athens.*

[2] Bréal, Essai de sémantique, p. 198.

mon noun or a periphrasis could do: the image becomes sharper and clearer, the characteristic outlines at once appear distinctly. Owing to the vigour and vividness of impression which is thus obtained, names of places are very often made use of in this way in many languages, as for instance in the Swedish expression *Nordens Venedig* for Stockholm. They are also especially interesting for us here as showing the first step in the transition of place-names to the appellative domain.

The mistake of declaring that proper names are without meaning has arisen, as Sweet has shown in his book, *A New English Grammar* § 163, from the fact that in proper names the etymological signification is of no import.

Östberg, in his introduction to *Personal Names in appellative use in English,* has brought forward further arguments corroborating the opinion that this view of proper names is the only correct one.

Before proceeding further, I will draw attention to another use of place-names which illustrates the important part they have played as a formative element in language: their application to another group of 'nomina propria', viz. personal names.

Many personal surnames have arisen from place-names, in English as well as in other languages. In Germany, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, this way of acquiring a family name was very usual, See Tegnér, Om svenska familjenamn, pp. 8 ff. The Norman Conquest had among other things the effect that hereditary surnames came into use in England. The Normans, shortly before their invasion of England, had begun to use hereditary surnames, territorial or patronymic, which practice they

brought with them to England [1]. A common way in which a territorial surname was given to a person was the following: —

The name of the land which a man possessed, preceded by a preposition [2], was by his neighbours added to his Christian name in order to distinguish him from other persons of the same name. It was thus added to his name from the beginning without any intention of using it as a surname. This "description", however, was naturally also given to his son as soon as he became the possessor of the land; and from him it passed to his son and so on till it ended by being universally applied to the family. The preposition in most cases dropped off, and the description, getting stereotyped, in the end came to be regarded as a personal name [3].

In later times the transition of place-names to personal ones was often brought about in another way: Clergymen adopted the custom of calling themselves after the place of their birth [4]. Afterwards, new family names were formed, more or less consciously, on the analogy of those which were already accepted; and down to the present time place-names are employed as a means of forming personal names.

As an example of personal names derived from place-names in later times may be mentioned the name

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[1] See FREEMAN, The History of the Norman Conquest of England, vol. V, pp. 563 ff.

[2] Cf. the preposition *von* in German personal names, which was also used at first to indicate that the following word was the name of the estate of which the bearer of the name was possessed.

[3] Cf. on this question A. FOX-DAVIES and P. W. CARLYON-BRITTON, p. 19.

[4] See FREEMAN, vol. V, p. 567.

of the author *John Lydgate*, taken from the village of Lydgate, near Newmarket [1].

In the early part of the N. E. period it was a usual thing among the gentry to give the eldest son the name of the estate to which he was heir as a Christian name. See Sundén p. 86, note, who also gives some examples (Deringham, Sidney).

[1] See W. W. Skeat, Specimens of English Literature, p. 23.

I. General terms of locality used in a transferred sense.

Terms designating localities are often used for objects contained in the locality, or for actions performed there.

A few examples may be mentioned:

Orchestra (L. *orchestra*, Gr. ὀρχήστρα, from ὀρχέεσθαι, to dance) was in Greek originally a designation for a place for dancing, especially the semicircular space in the Attic theatre, in front of the stage, in which the chorus danced. Then 'The place in a theatre set apart for the musicians' (still used thus in English). Hence it has been applied to 'The performers in an orchestra', and 'The instruments of the musicians'.

In the same way:

Circus (L. *circus*, circle, Gr. κίρκος, ring, circle). In *Roman Antiquity*, 'A large oblong or oval building, for the exhibition of public spectacles and the like'.

Mod. 'A circular arena for the exhibition of equestrian, acrobatic, and other performances', has come to mean:

The company or troupe of performers and their equipage. [Cf.N.E.D.]

Parvis 'Also 5 *parvys, per- parvyce* [a. F. *parvis*, L. *paradisum* Paradise (a name given in the Middle Ages to

the atrium or court in front of St. Peter's at Rome, and to the courts of other churches: see Du Cange].

1. The enclosed area or court in front of a cathedral or church.

2. A public or academic conference or disputation. (So called from being originally held in the court or portico of a church.) *Obs.*' [N.E.D.]

Climate '[a. F. *climat*, ad. late L. *clima, climat-*, a Gr. κλίμα, κλίματ- inclination or slope.]

1. A belt of the earth's surface contained between two given parallels of latitude. *Obs.*

b. More vaguely: A region of the earth, a 'clime'.

2. A region considered with reference to its atmospheric conditions, or to its weather.

3. Condition (of a region or country) in relation to prevailing atmospheric phenomena.' [N.E.D.] Cf. Trench, A Select Glossary, p. 52.

Field, which word is often used in the special sense of 'the ground on which a battle is fought; a battle-field' has developed the significations of 'a battle' in such expressions as, for instance, *a hard-fought, hard-won field* and 'victory', e. g. *to get, have the field.* This sense of *field* is very old and quotations are to be found as early as 1400. Another sense of this word is 'order of battle, disposition of men in the field'. So *to gather the field* has the meaning of 'to collect an armed force'. [Cf. N.E.D.]

Church O.E. *cirice,* W.Ger. *kîrika*, O.S. *kirika* was originally applied to 'the building for public Christian worship' Gr. κῦριακόν, (house) of the Lord, and hence arose the signification of 'the congregation', 'the whole body of Christians'. See Jespersen, Growth and Structure, pp. 40, 41. Here the Latin word *ecclēsia* certainly played a great part[1].

[1] 'With the conversion of the Teutonic nations, *kirika, cirice*,

A further development of sense of this word is to be found in such expressions as: *to go to church*, *be at church*, *after church*, where it means 'the public worship of God (in a church)'.

Mosque [F. *Mosquée*, Arab. *masgid*], a Mohammedan temple, has acquired the meaning of 'those who worship in mosques', 'the body of Mohammedans'. Probably this word has been influenced by the word *church* in its development of sense: the analogy is obvious.

Pagod [Pg. *pagode*. Pers. *but-khoda*] is the name for an idol's temple of the East; the word has transmitted its name to the idol itself.

School, a place for instruction, a school-house [1], got the sense of 'the body of pupils', and 'exercises for instruction, school-work'.

Staple [O.F. *estaple*, M.F. *estape*] had formerly the signification of 'an established mart, or a public storehouse'. It now means 'an established merchandize, a chief commodity of a place', e. g. 'Cotton is the great staple of Manchester'. Also 'the material or substance of anything'. [C.D.]

Stove, originally 'a heated room', 'any room where air or water was artificially heated' (A. S. *stofa*, a bath-room, Icel. *stofa*, *stufa*, a bath-room with a stove. Cf. Sw. *stuga*, the warmed room.)

Nowadays this word has generally the narrowed meaning of 'the receptacle in which the fuel is burned for heating a room'.

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was assumed as the naturalized equivalent of L. ecclēsia, and used for that word in all its senses' [N.E.D.]

[1] Gr. σχολή, orig. 'a pause, rest, leisure.

Note. KARL SCHMIDT in his treatise, Die Gründe des Bedeutungswandels (Berlin 1894. Progr.) mentions a few of these words and among them *frippery* "im ält. ne. = Trödelladen, heute Trödelkram", but this word certainly does not belong here. Frippery has got the sense of 'worn-out clothes' independent of frippery in the sense of 'the shop where old clothes are sold', which sense is a later one. Compare the French: *friperie* "1°. Vêtements, meubles qui, ayant servi, sont plus ou moins usé. 2°. Métier qui consiste à acheter et à vendre de vieux meubles, de vieux habits. Commerce de friperie. 3°. Lieu où logent ceux qui vendent de la friperie". LITTRÉ.

Town was often used in the sense of 'the town and its inhabitants', and hence developed the meaning of the inhabitants themselves in such phrases as "all the town knew it", "the town talks of nothing else".

The City, short for *'the City of London'* also for 'the corporation and citizens'. *The City* especially = the business part of London, and hence 'the commercial and business community here located' [N.E.D.] e. g.

"It is said that 'the City' joins in this feeling . . Well, I never knew the City to be right. 1865 BRIGHT *Sp. on Canada*". [Quot. N.E.D.]

House has acquired the sense of 'a dwelling-place with the persons living therein', and hence 'the inmates of a house collectively', 'a family'; and further, 'a family with its ancestors and descendants', 'a lineage', e. g. 'the house of Stuart' [1].

House in business language has another sense, that of 'a firm', the development being: (1) the house where the persons engaged in the firm had their work, then (2) the firm itself.

The House, short for either House of Parliament [2],

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[1] Cf. Sw. *hus* in the same sense.

[2] See BRADLEY, The Making of English, p. 187.

especially the House of Commons, is used in speaking of the members [1], e. g.

"When Mr. John Burns rose to speak on one of the bills of last session, the House laughed at the mere mention of the name of it." *Laughter in Parliament* by CHARLES KING.

Cabinet has the following senses:

'I. 1. A small room.

2. The collective body of ministers who direct the government of a nation or country [2].

II. Any part of a building set apart for the conservation of works of art, antiquities etc., hence, by metonymy, the collection itself: as, a mineral cabinet'. [C.D.]

Chair, 'something to sit upon', 'a seat', has developed the sense of 'place of authority, dignity, and the office of one in authority, esp. episcopal dignity, professorship' (e. g. 'the Greek chair'); further: 'the office of chairman of a meeting, and even the chairman himself.'

Roost (M. E. *roost*, A. S. *hrōst*, a perch for fowls, cf. Icel. *hraust*, roof, ceiling.)

1. 'A pole or perch upon which fowls rest at night; also, a locality where birds habitually spend the night.

2. A temporary abiding-or resting-place.

3. The fowls which occupy such a roost, collectively.

4. The inner roof a cottage, composed of spars reaching from one wall to the other; a garret. (Scotch.)

At roost, roosting; hence, in a state of rest or sleep [3].

A fox spied out a cock *at roost* upon a tree. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*' [C.D.]

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[1] Cf. Sv. '*Första och andra kammaren* ' in the sense of the members of the diet.

[2] Cf. F. *cabinet* synonymous with 'les ministres, qui forment le conseil du gouvernement, and Sw. *kabinett* in the sense of 'the councillors of the king'.

[3] Cf. COLLIN, p. 248.

Throne, lit. 'a seat', 'a chair of state'; hence, 'sovereign power and dignity'; and 'the occupier of that power'.

How can we account for such changes of signification as in the above examples? If, for instance, we compare the primary sense of *chair*, a seat, with that of dignity, we must admit that there is a great difference, and it seems at first sight difficult to combine these two significations.

In the Middle Ages and later still it was a special honour to sit in a chair at lectures etc., thus in the universities the lecturer alone sat in a chair while the audience had to sit on the rushes. A proverb of 1562 says:

"Euery man may not syt in the chayre". (J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* [Quot. N.E.D].

The word *chair* evidently got the special meaning of chair of dignity because it was often used in phrases which tended to associate the mind with this idea. The oftener the word *chair* was used in this connection, the more it acquired the special sense and the general one was forgotten. In such a phrase as 'to hold the chair of logic', nobody now thinks of a seat, but only of the professorship.

The same development of a new sense of *chair* is met with in: 'the office or dignity of chairman of a meeting', the seat of the chairman being the only one or more prominent than that of the others. *To take the chair, to put in the chair, to leave the chair* were first taken in their literal sense, but gradually the presidency attracted more and more attention and the perception of the concrete signification was nearly lost.

We have a further development in the signification: the occupant of the chair, the chairman.

The word *chair,* after having acquired the sense of the dignity of chairman, was used in such expressions as: *to address the chair, to support the chair.* From the abstract meaning of the word here, we easily get the concrete sense of the man occupying the chair. When the chair was addressed, the result was that the occupant of the chair gave an answer; the proposals he made were agreed to.

It was quite natural that, as so much attention was paid to him in this capacity, the idea of his person should supersede that of his office.

In the same way we have to account for the change of meaning in most of the other examples given. A word was used in a phrase where a new idea appeared, which idea grew stronger the more often the word was used in this connection; and finally this idea became so prominent that the original one was forgotten; and so the word acquired a new meaning.

But the change of meaning has not always taken place in this manner. There are other ways, more rapid, by which words get a new signification. For instance, when the word *church* came to designate the whole body of the Christians, we have to assume that the transference of meaning took place immediately. The building where the Christians assembled to worship God, being regarded as a symbol for all Christians, was used figuratively for the Christians and everything that belonged to them, their clergy and institutions etc. A rapid change of meaning as in this case is called metonymy: the sign has been used for the thing signified.

In many cases it is difficult to decide in what manner the development has taken place. To take one example. In what way has the transition been brought about in such a word as *Parvis* when it came to mean *a public*

conference instead of *an enclosed area.* Certainly most people at a hasty glance would regard this as an example of metonymy. But on a careful investigation of the first quotations of the word in English we shall find that, in this case also, we have to deal with a transition which has taken place by degrees.

In *Promptorium Parvulorum* Parvyce has the meaning of *Parlatorium*, 'the porch or cloisters of a monastery, where the monks were allowed to converse' [1]. And in the parvis of St. Paul's in London the lawyers used to meet for consultation [2]. The first quotation given in N.E.D. is from 1386:

CHAUCER *Prol.* 310 A Sergeant of the Lawe war & wys That often hadde been at the Parvys.

If we compare this example with that from 1579:

FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 296 M. Hesk. will set . . . . a boy in the Paruis to answere the Bishop.

we shall find how easy it was to give the new signification to the word.

In the first quotation given abovewe have, according to N.E.D., the word in its primary sense 'the place', and in the second quotation it has the meaning of' a conference or disputation'. The combination:

at the Parvys, or
in the Paruis

was of such a nature that it was possible to take the word Parvys as an abstract name as well: as a designation for the action performed in the Parvys, and this was done, if this idea of action was the principal thing.

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[1] MAYHEW, Notes to Promp. Parv. E.E.T.S. Extra Series CII. p. 665.

[2] See MAYHEW, Notes, *Parvyce.*

As some of these words acquired their new signification through analogy with others, the transference may now and then have been brought about in another way than seems likely at a first glance.

In some words, e. g. *climate*, the new sense has superseded the primitive one; in others, such as *chair* and *church*, they both of them live side by side.

From these examples we see that a transition is possible from the meaning of locality to such widely different spheres of meaning as for instance that of abstract conceptions. Having grasped this, we are not astonished to find that a similar process should have taken place with local names, which, in fact, are nothing but extremely specialized terms of locality.

It is now my business to trace the steps by which this transition took place.

II. Names of places in appellative use.

There aro two distinct ways by which the transformation of place-names into common nouns has taken place: —

A. The place-name passes direct from one category to the other.

B. The place-name first serves as an attribute to a noun which afterwards drops off.

A. The place-name passes direct from one category to the other.

The words in this division naturally fall into three groups, according to the manner in which the transition of sense has come about: (a) *Metaphor* (b) *Metonymy* (c) *Synecdoche*

(a) Metaphor.

Metaphor has taken place if the word has entered quite a new sphere of meaning.

Metaphor is caused by the rapid perception of the

likeness between two objects [1]. The human mind is naturally apt to bring its images together, to compare them, to discover resemblances and analogies. The simplest form of this comparison is the simile — a figure of speech which is characterized by the fact that both sides of the comparison are distinctly stated [2]: the mind first contemplates one object and then turns to the other. The metaphor differs from the simile in form only: a simile is generally introduced by the words *like* or *as;* instead of the slow process of simile, the comparison is by metaphor made on the spur of the moment. The mind is suddenly carried from one sphere of ideas to another on account of some peculiarity common to both. Here only one side of the comparison is stated, and the resemblance is expressed without any sign of comparison. The most ordinary use of metaphor is that of applying a concrete word to an abstract idea or *vice-versâ.*

But the metaphor, as such, usually remains only for a short time: the mind soon gets accustomed to the trope, and the comparison with the first object is forgotten. The name of the first object becomes more and more identified with the idea of the second one. Thus by catachresis the metaphor fades away; and we finally discover that a change of meaning in the name has been brought about.

Many local names have passed from a concrete to an abstract meaning by metaphorical use. If a place possesses any special quality which gives it a characteristic feature, the name of this place may be used symbolically for the quality. A familiar example will illustrate this.

The town of *Babel,* thanks to the Biblical narrative

[1] "La métaphore est l'aperception instantanée d'une ressemblance entre deux objets." Bréal, Sémantique, p. 130.

[2] Cf. Nesfield, § 346.

of the confusion of tongues which is said to have taken place there, has been regarded as a type of a place of bewilderment; and it was therefore quite natural that any confusion should suggest the idea of 'the first scene of confusion' and be compared to it. Now, if the resemblance is expressed without any sign of comparison, we get the metaphor *Babel* with the abstract meaning of 'a state of confusion'. Innumerable metaphors of this kind are formed; but we have here to deal principally with such as have come into current usage, though all are interesting as showing also the first steps towards the transference of meaning.

It will be advisable to subdivide this group into two sub-headings:

(1) *Metaphorical use of names of real places;*

(2) *Metaphorical use of names of fictitious places.*

1. Metaphorical use of names of real places.

Academy [a. F. *académie*, L. acadēmīa, Gr. Ἀκαδημία], the name of the garden near Athens where Plato taught, is used metaphorically for 'the philosophical school or system of Plato'. It has also developed the generalized sense of 'a place where the arts and sciences are taught'. Further, 'a society or institution for the cultivation and promotion of literature, of arts and sciences'. [Cf. N.E.D.]

The Porch, 'the Painted Porch (Gr. στοὰ ποικίλη), a public ambulatory in the agora of ancient Athens, to which Zeno the philosopher and his disciples resorted; hence, the Stoic school, the Stoic philosophy'. [N.E.D.]

Arcady, Arcadia [ad. L. *Arcadia*], the name of a region in ancient Greece, which has been celebrated for its simplicity by ancient and by modern poets and regarded as a type of pastoral happiness. Hence, the sense of 'a place and state of simple happiness'. E. g.

The girl had never heard of Arcadia [1], but, all unexpressed to herself, she was riding through it under gold-green boughs. WILKINS, A Humble Romance.

Meander [L. *maeander*, Gr. μαίανδρος], the name of the winding river in Asia Minor, has developed the sense of 'a winding course', 'a maze, perplexity', and, in Art, 'an ornamental pattern'. Cf. Sw. *meander* in the same sense. *Meander* is also used as a verb, originally of a river, 'to flow in meanders'. See Excursus V. [Cf. N.E.D.]

Parnassus [L. *Parnassus*, Gr. Παρνασσός]. 'Name of a mountain in central Greece, anciently sacred to Apollo and the Muses: hence used allusively in reference to literature, esp. poetry. To climb Parnassus = to write poetry.

b. As the title of a collection of poems.' [N.E.D.]

Charybdis, the dangerous whirlpool in the Strait of Messina, and

Scylla, the rock opposite, are in English, as in other modern languages, used allusively in combination with each other for 'the danger of running into one evil or peril in seeking to avoid its opposite.' [Cf. N.E.D.]

The interests of Great Britain had to be defended in language that should steer safely between the Scylla of weakness and the Charybdis of arrogance. *Daily Telegraph*, 2nd March, 1898.

Rubicon, the name of the river which Caesar crossed when he invaded Italy, has an abstract meaning in such phrases as to pass the Rubicon and crossing the Rubicon. *To pass the Rubicon* is synonymous with adopting some measure from which it is impossible to recede.

Cave of Adullam was a designation for certain

[1] This form *Arcadia* is not to be found in N.E.D., which has only the form *Arcady*. The most usual form, however, is *Arcadia*.

members of the House of Commons under Lowe, 'who seceded from the Liberal party then in power, from dissatisfaction with their attempt to carry a measure of Parliamentary Reform'. See N.E.D. under *Adullamite.* It is now used generally of the dissatisfied members of a party, e.g.

> At the outset it was a kind of discredited Cave of Adullam Saturday Review 14/3, 96).

The expression dates back from the year 1866 when it was used by Mr. Bright in a speech in reference to I *Sam.* xxii. 1, 2, where it is said of David that he escaped to the cave Adullam . . . and every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented, gathered themselves unto him; and he became a captain over them. Cf. Aronstein, Gebrauch von Eigennamen als Gattungsnamen im Englischen, Englische Studien XXV, p. 246.

Babel, the Hebrew name of the town where the language of man is said to have been confounded, has come to mean 'a lofty structure', 'a visionary scheme', cf. Sw. *Babel* in the same sense. See Hjelmqvist, Bibelgeografiska namn, pp. 9 ff. Further, 'a scene of confusion', and esp. 'a confused language':

> In the midst of this Babel of dialects there suddenly appeared a standard English language. John Earle, The Philology of the English Tongue.

Also 'a confused turbulent medley of sounds'. [Cf. N.E.D.]

Ebenezer, 'the name of the memorial stone set up by Samuel after the victory of Mizpeh: see I *Sam.* vii. 12. Used appellatively in religious literature in fig. phrases.

1758 R. Robinson *Hymn 'Come Thou fount'*, Here I raise my Ebenezer, Hither by Thy help I'm come.

Occasionally adopted by Methodists, Baptists, Independents, etc. as the name of a particular chapel or meeting-house. Hence used contemptuously as a synonym for 'dissenting chapel'.

1856 Sat. Rev. II. 318 Such low resorts as public-houses and Ebenezers'. [N.E.D.]

For Sw. and Ger. Ebeneser, see Hjelmqvist, p. 40.

Egypt is used in the sense of 'the land of sin' in religious language, e. g.

I was in Egypt den [= then]

said by a negress describing the time before she was converted. See Hjelmqvist, p. 56.

Gethsemane, the name of the garden where Jesus suffered, is used figuratively for *suffering, agony*. Hjelmqvist (p. 83) has given several quotations of this use of the word in English, which is not mentioned in N.E.D., e. g.

Why should a certain proportion of the race be called forth to live in Gethsemane? Watson, The Potter's Wheel.

Cf. Sw. *Getsemane* in the same sense, Hjelmqvist, p. 82.

Goshen, 'the fertile land allotted to the Israelites in Egypt, in which there was light during the plague of darkness.

Used allusively for: A place of plenty or of light'. [N.E.D.] For Sw. *Gosen*, see Hjelmqvist, p. 92.

Jordan, the river at the boundary of Canaan, is often used symbolically in English, as in Swedish, for death. See Hjelmqvist, p. 124.

I am still this side of Jordan. Baumann.

Patmos, the name of the island where John had his revelation (*Revelation*, i. 9), at least in English, German,

and Swedish used figuratively in religious language for 'a place of refuge'. See HJELMQVIST, p. 157, who gives one quotation from English:

> I hate to leave my calm isle of Patmos, where the world is not, and I have such quiet long hours for writing. H. B. STOWE.

Zion, the name of a hill by Jerusalem, 'the centre of ancient Hebrew worship', is used figuratively for 'the house or household of God', as consisting of the chosen people, the Israelites; further, in the sense of 'the theocracy, or church of God'; hence the church in general, or heaven as the final gathering-place of true believers. In Swedish (and other languages) *Sion* is used figuratively in a great number of significations. See HJELMQVIST, pp. 185 ff.

Mecca. '[The name of the birthplace of Mohammed, the great place of pilgrimage of the Mohammedans.]

Transf. and *fig.* applied to a place which one regards as supremely sacred, or which it is the aspiration of one's life to be able to visit'. [N.E.D.]

Capua, '"one's *Capua*", an easy position which tempts to neglect of duty, from the enervating effect of Hannibal's winter quarters in this luxurious town'. GREENOUGH AND KITTREDGE, p. 376.

Bohemia is used figuratively in the sense of 'gipsydom', 'unconventionality' [1].

Boston, from the name of the city in Massachusetts. 'A game of cards, allied to whist, named after the siege

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[1] This word, like *Bohemian* adj., *Bohemians* s., has been taken from the French, 'in which *bohême*, *bohémien* have been applied to the gipsies, since their appearance in the 15th c., because they were thought to come from Bohemia, or perhaps actually entered the West through that country.' [Cf. N.E.D.]

of Boston in the American War of Independence [1], to which the technical terms of the game refer' [2] [N.E.D.]

'The first five tricks taken by a player in the game of boston' [C.D.]

Golconda, 'the old name for Hyderabad, formerly celebrated for its diamonds, used as a synonym for "a mine of wealth."' [N.E.D.]

India was formerly used for a source of wealth. Now *Obs.* [Cf. N.E.D.] See *Indies* under Synecdoche.

Hellespont [ad. Gr. Ἑλλήσποντος]. 'The ancient name for the strait of the Dardanelles; hence, in allusion to the story of Leander, something that separates lovers'. [N.E.D.]

Olympus [L. Olympus, a. Gr. Ὄλυμπος]. 'A mountain in the north of Thessaly, the fabled abode of the greater gods of ancient Greek mythology; hence applied to heaven as the divine abode; rarely the sky'. [N.E.D.]

Babylon [The Greek name of Babel, Gr. Βαβυλών, Cf. *Babel* p. 20]. 'In modern times applied polemically to Rome or the papal power, and rhetorically to any great and luxurious city.' [N.E.D.]. Cf. Swedish, *Babylon*, Hjelmqvist, p. 16.

Canaan, 'the ancient proper name of Western Palestine, promised to the children of Israel; hence *fig.* (esp. in hymns and devotional use) land of promise, land of heavenly rest across the Jordan of death, heaven.' [N.E.D.] For Swedish *Kanaan*, see Hjelmqvist, p. 130.

Gehenna, originally *the Valley of Hinnom* (*Ge-Hinnom*)

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[1] »Gennemgangsleddet er her det, at Situationerne i dette Spil skulle minde om Situationerne ved Bostons Belejring.» Thomsen, Egennavne, p. 9.

[2] »Misère, indépendance, termes de ce jeu, se rapportent aux phrases du siège de cette ville». Littré.

south of Jerusalem, 'where sacrifices to Moloch were offered and where refuse of all sorts was subsequently cast, for the consumption of which fires were kept constantly burning'. Hence arose the signification of 'the place of eternal torment' [1]. Cf. BREWER. '*Transf.* A place of torture, a prison'. [N.E.D.]

Gehenne. Obs. rare. Also 5 *gehyne* (a. F. *gehenne*: see prec.) *a.* A hell, place of torment. *b.* Judicial torture.' [N.E.D.]

Tophet, 'a place situated at the south-eastern extremity of Gehenna. It was there that the idolatrous Jews worshipped the firegods and sacrified their children. In consequence of these abominations the whole valley became the common laystall of the city, and symbolical of the place of torment in a future life' [C.D.]

Galilee '[a. O.F. *galilee*]. Probably the allusion is to Galilee as an outlying portion of the Holy Land, or to the phrase Galilee of the Gentiles [2] (*Matt.* iv. 15).

A porch or chapel at the entrance of a church'. [N.E.D.]

Alsatia [The Latin form of Elsass].

'1. A province west of the middle Rhine, which has formed a "debatable ground" between France and Germany, whence,

2. Cant name for the precinct of White Friars in London, formerly a sanctuary for debtors and law-breakers; hence,

An asylum for criminals'. [N.E.D.] See REINIUS, p. 163.

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[1] Cf. the weakened sense of the French word *gêne*, which derives its origin from Gehenna.

[2] "From the intermixture of Gentile inhabitants, Galilee was little regarded by the Jews." AYRE, The Treasury of Bible Knowledge.

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Magenta, the name of a town in Northern Italy, has come to mean 'a kind of red dyestuff.'

In 1859 a certain shade of colour, a peculiar red, was produced as the result of a chemical manipulation of coal tar, and was, reflectively and artificially, called by its inventor *Magenta*, after the name of the Italian town which a great battle had recently made famous. Cf. WHITNEY, The Life and Growth of Language, p. 16.

In giving this name to the new colour the inventor probably wanted to make an allusion to the bloody battle at Magenta.

Etna [from the name of the volcano], 'a vessel (in the form of an inverted cone, placed in a saucer) for heating a small quantity of liquid by burning some kind of spirit'. [N.E.D.]

Vesuvius. 'A kind of match, used for lighting cigars etc.; a fusee'. [C.D.]

Texas. '[So called in allusion to the State of Texas.] A structure on the hurricane-deck of a steamboat, containing the cabins for the officers. [Western U. S.]' [C.D.]

2. Metaphorical use of names of fictitious places.

Heaven, in the sense of 'the dwelling-place of the Deity and the blessed', has developed the sense 'state of bliss and supreme happiness.'

Hell, the abode of devils and condemned spirits, the place of punishment of the wicked after death, has come to signify 'the state of punishment'.

Purgatory, a place of purification. In extended use, 'according to Roman Catholics, an intermediate state of the souls of the penitent after death, and before the final judgment', WORCESTER.

Eden, the name of the garden where Adam and Eve lived and in extended use 'a place of pleasure', is often used to indicate 'a state of perfect happiness'.

Paradise, the garden of Eden, in the same way has come to designate 'a place or state of blissful delight'.

Limbo, 'a region supposed to exist on the border of Hell as the abode of the just who died before Christ's coming and of unbaptized infants.

In extended use: Any unfavourable place or condition likened to Limbo'. [N.E.D.]

During this period she sometimes asked whether vacancy were not worse than misery, or on what grounds limbo was to be preferred to hell. A. Hope, The Intrusions of Peggy.

Elysium, 'the abode of the blessed after death in Greek mythology. *Transf.* Any similarly-conceived abode or state of the departed. *Fig.* A place or state of ideal or perfect happiness'. [N.E.D.]

Hades, the nether world, 'the abode of departed spirits or shades', is also used for 'the state of departed spirits after this life.' [Cf. N.E.D.]

Tartarus, the deepest part of Hades, where criminals and the unjust were condemned to everlasting torments. In English, also used for 'the state of being condemned or unhappy'.

The whole time he was there he was in Tartarus.

Lethe, the river in Hades the waters of which are said to have caused forgetfulness, has given rise to the figurative sense 'forgetfulness, oblivion'.

Valhalla. 'In Scand. myth. the Hall of the Slain. A name figuratively applied to any edifice or place which is the final resting-place of the heroes or great men of a nation' [C.D.]

Utopia. A name invented by Sir Thomas More in his work *Utopia,* and designating an imaginary island, which he describes as enjoying the utmost perfection in law, politics, etc. Hence the word has come to signify 'a state of ideal perfection'.

Nephelococcygia [Gr. Νεφελοκοκκυγία]. 'In Aristophanes's comedy "The Birds" an imaginary city built in the clouds by the birds at the instigation of two Athenians, and represented both as a fantastic caricature of Athens in the poet's day and as a sort of Philistine Utopia full of gross enjoyments; hence in literary allusion, cloudland; fool's paradise'. [C.D.] The word seems to be of rare occurrence and is not mentioned in N.E.D. A chapter in *Hypatia* by Charles Kingsley is entitled *Nephelococcugia.*

(b) Metonymy.

Metonymy is the substitution of the name of one thing for the name of another with which the first is closely connected. It is a trope caused by association of contiguity, in contradistinction to metaphor, which is founded on association of likeness.

Metonymy brings together two objects connected in some way, as the thing containing and the content, the sign and the thing signified etc.

We have here to deal principally with that special kind of metonymy which is called local metonymy, and which is based upon co-existence in space.

It is a well-known fact that language and civilization are in intimate contact with each other. In the same

degree as civilization progresses and extends its domain, so also does language. New objects being discovered and new ideas being embraced, fresh expressions are required for them. It is a common phenomen that place-names are taken as appellations for these new objects by metonymy.

In most cases there is a certain connection existing between the local name and the object in question; and most frequently the process is partly an unconscious one. If the name is given quite consciously and arbitrarily, we are concerned with denomination; but in this case also the process might be looked upon as a change of meaning, At any rate, it would hardly be possible to fix a definite limit between these two categories.

In this case also catachresis plays its part in changing the meaning of words: the condition of the change is that we forget the figurative use of the word and let it accommodate itself to the new idea.

An object is often associated with the place where it originates and takes its name, as in the following: —

Agate[1] [F. *agate*, earlier F. *acate*, f. L. *achātes*; borrowed from Gr. ἀχάτης which, according to Pliny, was so called because first found near the river *Achates* in Sicily. Cf. Skeat].

'1. A precious stone (1570—1865).

2. *Fig.* A very diminutive person, in allusion to small figures cut in agates for seals. *Obs.* (1597, 1599).

3. An instrument used by gold-wire-drawers, having an agate fixed in it for burnishing. (1751).

4. Typogr. The American name of the type called in England *ruby*. (1871).

[1] *Magnet, magnesia* (F.-L.-Gk.) do not go back direct to the name of the province *Magnesia* in Asia Minor, but are derivatives of this name. See Skeat.

5. Sometimes erroneously confused with *gagates*, jet. (1661)' [N.E.D.]

Another form of this word is *Achate*, '*arch.* [a. O. Fr. *acate, achate*]. In the end of 6 the form Agate, *agath* was adopted from the Fr., and is now the ordinary form. (c. 1230—1855)' [N.E.D.]

Camarine. '*Obs.* Also camerine [f. *Camarīna* (Καμάρῑνα), the name of a Sicilian town, beside which was a pestilential marsh.]

A fetid marsh or swamp. Also *fig.*

1681 P. Rycaut Critick 163 The danger of poisonous sents, and Camarines of Customs, which use to envenome and infect the soul. [N.E.D.]

Milyas '[NL., < L. *Milyas*, a district in Lycia].

1. A genus of noctuid moths, erected by Walker in 1858 for the African *M. mixtura.*

2. A notable genus of predaceous bugs of the family *Reduviidae*'. [C.D.]

Senegal. 'A dealer's name of the small African bloodfinches of the genus *Lagonosticta.*' [C.D.]

Tanais '[NL., < L. *Tanais*, Gr. Τάναϊς, the river Don.]

The typical genus of *Tanaidae*, a family of isopods'. [C.D.].

Uta [NL. < *Utah*]. 'A genus of very small American lizards of the family *Iguanidae*, inhabiting western regions of the United States, as from Utah southward'. [C.D.]

Kersanton '[f. Kersanton, a hamlet near Brest in Brittany.]

A dark-coloured rock allied to kersantite'. [N.E.D.]

Mansfield '*Min.* A magnesiocalciferous sandstone from near Mansfield in Nottinghamshire, used for building'. [N.E.D.]

Pennine. '*Min.* [Named by Fröbel and Schweizer, because found in the Pennine Alps.] = PENNINITE.' [N.E.D.]

The names thus created were in the beginning often used only as technical terms by a few persons; but often they soon entered the current language as more people came in contact with the objects for which they were designations, or a general interest was taken in them through any special circumstance. Some, however, never passed out of the technical language, such as, for instance, most of the mineralogical and geological terms.

Rome is used for the church of Rome. *To go over to Rome* = to turn Roman Catholic.

The Vatican is synonymous with 'the Papal authority and government'.

The marriage was never recognized by the Vatican. BOOTH TARKINGTON, The Beautiful Lady.

Philistia. '1. The country occupied by the Philistines, in the south-west of Palestine. Also the people or nation of the Philistines.

2. The class or community of "Philistines", i. e. unenlightened or commonplace people; or the locality they inhabit'. [N.E.D.]

Grub-street, 'orig. The name of a street near Moorfields in London (now Milton-street), "much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems" (J.); hence used allusively for the tribe of mean and needy authors or literary hacks' [N.E.D.]

Vaudeville was at first the name of a sprightly and joyous kind of song, a country ballad, in France; 'the name was given by Olivier Basselin, a French poet of the fifteenth century, to his convivial songs, composed in the

valley of the Vire' in Normandy [*F. val de Vire*]. Nowadays this word generally means 'a light kind of dramatic entertainment, combining pantomime with dialogue and songs'. [Cf. C.D.]

Limerick. '[Said to be from a custom at convivial parties, according to which each member sang an extemporized "nonsense-verse", which was followed by a chorus containing the words "Will you come up to Limerick?"]

A form of "nonsense-verse". (1898—1899)' [N.E.D.]

The Limerick plays a great part in England, and it has even been introduced into other countries and there maintained its name. It has evidently received its name from the final verse, "Will you come up to Limerick?" Limerick is a town in Ireland. Why the name of this town should have been chosen it is hard to say: perhaps it was sung for the first time in the town of Limerick or in its neighbourhood. The next time a song of a similar kind was composed it called forth to the memory of those who had been present on the first occasion the final verse, and especially the name Limerick, which word then might easily be looked upon as a name for the verse in question.

Buncombe, bunkum '[f. *Buncombe*, name of a county in N. Carolina. U.S. The use of the word originated near the close of the debate on the "Missouri Question" in the 16th Congress, when the member from this district rose to speak, while the house was impatiently calling for the "Question". Several members gathered round him, begging him to desist; he persevered, however, for a while, declaring that the people of his district expected it, and that he was bound to *make a speech for Buncombe*.]

a. In phrases, such as, *to talk* or *speak for* or *to Buncombe*, *to pass* a measure *for buncombe* (i. e. to please or gull a constituency).

b. Political speaking or action not from conviction, but in order to gain the favour of electors, or make a show of patriotism, or zeal; political clap-trap'. [N.E.D.]

Blarney '[f. *Blarney*, name of a village near Cork. In the castle there is an inscribed stone in a position difficult of access. The popular saying is that any one who kisses this "Blarney stone" will ever after have "a cajoling tongue and the art of flattery or telling lies with unblushing effrontery" (Lewis *Topog. Dict. Ireland*).]

Smoothly flattering or cajoling talk. (*Colloquial.*) (1819—1884)' [N.E.D.]

Blarney is also used as a verb. See Excursus V.

Nineveh. '[So called in ref. to *Nineveh* in the story of Jonah.]

A kind of "motion": or puppet-show, representing the story of Jonah and the whale'. [C.D.]

As Nineveh played an important part in the history of the prophet, the name of this town became associated with the play representing the episode of Jonah and the Whale, and was by metonymy given to it.

(c) Synecdoche.

Synecdoche is closely allied to Metonymy, and is by many considered a sub-species of it. Here the two conceptions are more closely connected than in the case of metonymy: they are, in fact, both of the same kind, and there is only a difference in content; a special term is used instead of a general one; we use the particular object as an illustration of the whole species. Synecdoche

of the whole species. Synecdoche is also called the trope of example[1]. The most typical feature of a class is expressed by mentioning an individual object which possesses the characteristic feature of that class in the highest degree. It was a natural thing that names of localities possessing such a characteristic feature should be made use of to designate a class in this way. Thus *Pharos*, for instance, being the most famous of light-houses, came to be used figuratively as a designation for any light-house.

A Synecdoche which is often used, in the course of time loses its strength and in the end passes away. We gradually forget that there is a figure and let the special word become the adequate expression of the generic idea.

The following words have passed from place-names to common nouns by Synecdoche: —

Euripus '[L., a Gr. εὔριπος.]

1. In ancient Geography, the proper name of the channel between Euboea and the mainland, celebrated for the violence and uncertainty of its currents. Hence *gen.* a strait or sea-channel, *esp.* one having these characteristics.

2. *Transf.* 1849—50 Weale *Dict. Terms, Euripus*, any artificial canal or water-course'. [N.E.D.]

Lyceum '[a. L. *Lycēum*, ad. Gr. Λύκειον.]

1. The proper name of a garden at Athens, in which Aristotle taught his philosophy. Hence, the Aristotelian philosophy and its adherents.

2. Used allusively as the proper name of certain places of study or instruction.

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[1] See Hans Larsson, Poesiens Logik, p. 89.

In England, adopted as the title of many literary institutions.

U. S. An institution in which popular lectures are delivered on literary and scientific subjects.' [N.E.D.]

Lycée '[F. *Lycée*, ad. L. *Lycēum* (see LYCEUM).].

The name given in France to a secondary school maintained by the State'. [N.E.D.]

Capitol. 'The great national temple of Rome on the Saturnian or Tarpeian Hill.

U. S. "The edifice occupied by the congress of the United States in their deliberations. Also, in some states, the state-house" (Webster)'. [N.E.D.]

Colosseum, coliseum. 'The amphitheatre of Vespasian at Rome. Sometimes applied to other ancient Roman amphitheatres. *Obs.*

Frequently given as a name to theatres or other large places of amusement or resort'. [N.E.D.]

Mint (A.S. *mynet*, L. *monēta*, (1) a mint, (2) money.) 'A place where the coin of a country is manufactured', and

Money (O.F. *moneie*, L. monēta.) 'Current coin, cash generally', derive their origin from the name of a building at Rome.

The place of coinage at Rome was called *monēta* because it was situated at the side of the temple of *Juno Moneta.* Hence, *gen.* 'a place where money is coined' and the thing produced in *monēta*: 'money'. This word has gained ground and been adopted by nearly all modern languages (F. *monaie*, It *moneta*, Sp. *moneda*, Ger. *Münze*, Sw. *mynt*). Cf. WUNDT, Völkerpsychologie I, ii pp. 430, 431.

Palace [F. *palais*, L. *palātium*], 'orig. proper name of one of the seven hills of Rome, hence, the house of Augustus there situated'. Afterwards the use has been

extended to 'the house of an emperor, king, or bishop' and 'a magnificent mansion'. [Cf. N.E.D.]

Pantheon. 'A temple to all the gods, spec. that at Rome.

Transf. A building resembling or compared to the Pantheon at Rome, now, esp., a building serving to honour the illustrious dead of a nation'. [N.E.D.]

Pharos '[a. L. *Pharos*, *-us*, a. Gr. Φάρος.]

1. The name of an island off Alexandria, on which stood a famous tower light-house, built by Ptolemy Philadelphus; hence the light-house itself.

2. Any light-house or beacon to direct mariners.

3. *Transf.* Applied to any conspicuous light; a ship's lantern; a candelabrum; a lamp'. [N.E.D.]

Archipelago '[ad. It. *arcipelago*].

1. The Aegean Sea, between Greece and Asia Minor. Hence (as this is studded with many isles):

2. Any sea, or sheet of water, in which there are numerous islands; and *transf.* a group of islands.' [N.E.D].

Bethel, the name given by Jacob to the place where he saw the ladder (See *Gen.* xxviii. 19), has come to mean 'a place where God is worshipped' [1], and is used by Methodists and Baptists as 'the designation of their chapel or meeting-house; sometimes applied *fig.*, or as in "Little Bethel", in contempt, to any place of worship other than those of the established church. Also a place of worship for seamen (a sense, apparently, first used in U. S.)'. [N.E.D.]

Golgotha, the name of the place where Jesus was crucified, is used for 'a place of interment [2]; a graveyard, charnelhouse'. [N.E.D.]

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[1] Cf. Sw. *Betel*. Hjelmqvist p. 28.

[2] For Sw. *Golgata*, see Hjelmqvist, p. 87.

Indies. 'Used allusively for a region or place yielding great wealth or to which profitable voyages may be made [1]. *Obs.*' [N.E.D.]

Morgue. '[Fr.] The name given to a building in Paris, in which the bodies of persons found dead are exposed, in order to identification. Hence (esp. in the U.S.), any building or room used for the same purpose'. [N.E.D.]

Alp. 'In pl. *Alps.* Proper name of the mountain range which separates France and Italy, etc.

Any high, especially snow-capped, mountains'. [N.E.D.]

> Through many a dark and dreary vale
> They passed, and many a region dolorous,
> O'er many a frozen, many a fiery Alp.
>
> MILTON, Paradise Lost II. 618.

Bedlam, 'a lunatic asylum', does not come direct from the name of Bethlehem in Judaea but from the Hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem in London, the name of which was extended to madhouses in general. Bedlam is also used for 'a scene of confusion', e. g.

> It was a perfect bedlam of discordant opinions [2].

The word was once frequently used to designate the inmates of a lunatic asylum but this use has now quite died out. (1522—1701). See TRENCH, A Select Glossary, p. 26.

1701 SWIFT *Mrs. Harris' Petit.* Wks. 1775 III. II. 61 She roar'd like a Bedlam. [Quot. N.E.D.]

Bridewell 'Also 6 *brydwelle*, 7 *bridewel* etc. [From *Bride Well*, i. e. (*St.*) *Bride's Well*, a holy well in London, near which Henry VIII had a "lodging", given by

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[1] Cf. the metaphorical use of India, p. 28.

[2] See GREENOUGH AND KITTREDGE, p. 388, where the history of this word is exhaustively treated.

Edward VI for a hospital, afterwards converted into a house of correction.]

A house of correction for prisoners; a place of forced labour; a gaol, prison. Also *fig.* (1618—1885)'. [N.E.D.]

Newgate, was the name of a famous prison in London. It was, according to NASHE, 'a common noun for all prisons'. [Cf. C.D.] This use of the word is not to be found in N.E.D. See Excursus V.

Botany Bay, the name of a place in New South Wales where the British Government formerly had a penal settlement. Although is was soon removed from Botany Bay to another place, this name 'seems to have struck the popular fancy, and continued to be used in a general way for any convict establishment in Australia'. [E.B.]

Thus the phrase *to go to Botany Bay* has the meaning of 'to be deported'.

Also *fig.*

The very Botany Bay in moral geography. [Quot. N.E.D.]

Dover is occasionally used in the sense of 'the first port of a country', referring to the fact that Dover was 'the premier Cinque Port. [1].

The Dovers beyond the seas, *The Morning Leader*, 20/7, 1908.

Geyser. 'Also 9 *geysir* [a Icel. *Geysir*], proper name of a particular hot spring in Iceland.

By non-Icelanders the word has been used as an appellative to denote any of the springs of this kind in Iceland, and hence it has been extended to similar springs in other parts of the world.]

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[1] *Cinque Ports* were five sea-ports on the south-east coast of England (Dover, Hastings, Sandwich, Romney, and Hythe).

1. An intermittent hot spring, throwing up water, etc. in a fountain-like column.

2. The name given to an apparatus for rapidly heating water, attached to a bath'. [N.E.D.]

Gibraltar. 'The name of a fortified town on the south coast of Spain. Used *fig.* for: An impregnable stronghold'. [N.E.D.]

Niagara. '[The name of a N. American river, on which there is a famous waterfall.]

1. A cataract, torrent, deluge.' [N.E.D.]

2. U. S. Also transferred to a kind of curls [See quot. N.E.D. 1864].

Peak. '1. The name of a hilly district in the north-west of Derbyshire, England. In 12—13th c. the word seems to have been apprehended as the proper name of the Castle Hill at Castleton, under which is the Peak Cavern.

2. *Transf.* A cave. *Obs. rare.* So called app. from the famous Peak Cavern.

1600 Holland *Livy* X. i. 351 Into this cave or peake [*spelunca*] the Romanes entred with their ensignes displaied'. [N.E.D.]

Sahara is often used for a desert, e. g. 'It is a regular Sahara'.

Smithfield, the name of the chief cattle-market of London, is extended to cattle-markets of other towns, e. g. "*The Smithfield*" at Stratford-on-Avon.

Spa. '[Formerly also Spaw < *Spa*, or *Spaa*, in the eastern part of Belgium, where there are mineral springs.]

A mineral spring, or the locality in which such springs exist.' [C.D.]

The form *Spaw* representing the old-fashioned pronunciation [*spɔ̄*], a pronunciation which is still to be found

in English, has to be explained as a sound-substitution for the Continental pronunciation of Spa.

Probably also belonging to this group are:

Clink. '[The evidence appears to indicate that the name was proper to the Southwark 'Clink', and thence transferred elsewhere; but the converse may have been the fact.]

The name of a noted prison in Southwark; also used elsewhere (esp. in Devon and Cornwall) for a small and dismal prison or prison-cell, a lock-up. (1515—1880)'. [N.E.D.]

Gipsies, † *gips* '[Prob. only the proper name of the particular springs near Bridlington, now called the *Gipsy race*].

Intermitting springs. (c. 1198—1856).' [N.E.D.]

Most of the words belonging to this division are common to our modern languages: this is the case with nearly all those derived from Classical Antiquity and those from the Bible. But several of those from more modern times also are the common property of the European languages, such as *Vaudeville* and *Magenta;* many of these, however, exclusively belong to English, and some are of a local character, e. g. *Newgate* and *Smithfield.*

Many of these words have been borrowed from other languages, mainly from French; some of them have been formed thanks to prototypes in other languages; and some of them have arisen quite independently in the English language. A few of the words formed in English have been introduced into other languages, such as *Boston, Limerick.*

I have found it necessary to subdivide this division into the three groups *Metaphor*, *Metonymy*, and *Synecdoche*, as most of the cases quite naturally attach themselves to these categories and as there is such a great difference between them that they must be treated separately. But it must be borne in mind that there are cases on the border-line, with regard to which it is difficult to decide where they belong. Here, too, it must be noted that no hard and fast line can be drawn between the three categories: some of the words given under Metaphor might from a certain point of view be regarded as Synecdoche, just as some of the words under Metonymy and Synecdoche might equally well be looked upon as Metaphors. So, for instance, *Arcady*, in developing the secondary meaning of 'a place and state of simple happiness', might be called an example of Synecdoche if we are thinking exclusively of a place with the same qualities as Arcadia.

There is another point on which it is not advisable to be too positive: viz., that the place-name always passed into an appellative in the way we have suggested. In fact, it is impossible to deny with certainty that in this or that example there has been an ellipsis and that the development has taken place according to the mode given in division *B.*, although every trace of it is lost; and we must, therefore, often content ourselves with stating the likely way in which the transition has taken place.

In all the three cases, Metaphor, Metonymy, and Synecdoche, the development of a new meaning, as we have seen, is due to the forgetting of the origin of a name. Related to the forgetting is another factor, which is no less essential to the development: the fact that these figures are handed from one person to another, and that

to different persons they often suggest different notions. This circumstance, that the same term has one signification to the speaker and another to the hearer, is a thing, it seems to me, to which more attention ought to be paid. Especially in communication between different generations this circumstance, which we may call ignorance, is of conspicuous importance. It is a well-known fact that for children and uneducated persons the word and the thing are absolutely identical. We may easily imagine, therefore, that many misconceptions of the talk of the older generation should be made by the younger one.

But grown-up and well-educated persons are also liable to make mistakes of this kind and thus contribute to give words a new meaning. In this manner we can easily account for such a change of meaning as in *Geyser*. The name of this spring was used by non-Icelanders for any spring of this kind in Iceland. The proper name *Geyser* was by them quite naturally looked upon as a common noun. Thus we meet with a parallel to the phenomenon discussed in the Introduction, p. 2 (*Thames*); and here we have certainly to see a repetition in later times of a process which was at work in the very first beginning of the formation of language.

Thus ignorance and forgetfulness cooperate in appropriating the name of the primary object, which name ends in being the exact term for the new thing.

B. The place-name first serves as an attribute to a noun, which afterwards drops off.

When a new natural product or an article of trade had to be named, it was often done thus: the name of the place where it was produced, or from which it was exported, was placed as an attribute (the adjunct-word) to the noun which expressed the nature of the product (the head-word).

At this point of development the adjunct-word is quite a local one and corresponds to what Noreen calls Status inessivus [1], or more definitely Local inessive, that is to say, when the adjunct-word indicates the place of the object which is denoted by the head-word. It is, accordingly, here an external Status.

Next, the local sense gradually fades away. To those who had to deal with the natural product, to those who sold and bought the article, and still less to those who used it, it was, generally, of no importance whence it came: the principal thing was its quality, which notion becomes more and more prominent. The adjunct-word passes from an external to an internal Status. Instead of being an indication of the *locality* of the head-word it becomes an indication of its *quality*, it

[1] See Noreen, Vårt Språk, V, 2, p. 191

passes from *Status inessivus* to *Status qualitativus* [1]: when the adjunct-word indicates a quality or an intrinsic property of the object expressed by the head-word.

Finally, this transference of sense having taken place, the preponderance of meaning is by degrees transferred from the head-word to the adjunct-word. The latter, which indicated the quality of the head-word, the characteristic by which it differed from all others of the same kind, acquired more and more of the signification of the head-word and also got the emphasis at the expense of the head-word, which comes to play a subordinate part: the characteristic element of the combination, consequently, is now the former adjunct-word. Now, if two or more conceptions are brought together, so as to form a standing combination, it is often sufficient, in order to express what is suggested by this combination, to give a linguistic expression to the characteristic element, because the other conceptions, thanks to the psychological laws of association and reproduction are associated at once [2]. On every occasion the conception represented by the head-word was present to the mind and a statement of it was no longer necessary: it was only a useless addition. It is a well-known fact that language avoids redundancy: if a shorter expression performs the same function just as well as a longer one, in course of time the former will in most cases be the survivor. We must also take into consideration the fact that most of these words are commercial terms and that in all trades and professions a "shorthand-language" is used by preference. Hence the head-word was cut off and thus there remained only the adjunct-word, the

[1] See Noreen, Vårt Språk, V, 2, p. 221.

[2] See Rosenstein, p. 24.

attribute, which at first served only to specialize the idea.

In English, it seems to me, the transference has been brought about in two ways, which, from a syntactical point of view, are somewhat different.

Either the place-name has at first served as a genitive attribute after the head-word, or it has functioned as an adjective attribute before the head-word.

Of all the cases in this group there are only a few which we can assume to belong to the first-mentioned category; but as they are the earliest, we will begin with these.

First, as regards cases where the place-name originally appears as a genitive attribute.

Of old the preposition *of* is used in English to denote derivation and origin; and this is especially the case when the question is to express the locality from which an object originates [1]. So, for instance, in the following quotation taken from *Sir Gawayne* [2], l. 858,

Tapyteȝ tyȝt to þe woȝe, of tuly & tars,

where *tuly* and *tars* probably are designations of places (tuly = *Toulouse*, "which place seems to have been famed for its tapestries" [3], and tars = *Tharsia*, "a country adjoining to Cathay" [3]).

But *of* was also used early to express a qualitative determinant. Mätzner cites examples from *Robert of Gloucester*, I, 142,

A raketyne of yre, and

from *P. Ploughman*, p. 13,

Howves of selk,

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[1] See Mätzner II, 2, p. 304.

[2] See Sir Gawayne, E.E.T.S. Original Series, 4. Ed. by R. Morris. (1360 A. D.)

[3] See Sir Gawayne, Glossarial Index.

in which examples *of* is used to denote the material of which an object consists [1].

It seems probable that this double function of the preposition *of* has caused, at least in some cases, certain place-names to become indications of things. Even if in such an expression as

tapyte3 of tars

in the quotation given above *of tars* is to be understood as a Status inessivus, it must be admitted that it possessed great qualifications for being taken as a Status qualitativus. Influence from constructions where *of* was used to denote the material of an object, as in the examples mentioned, has certainly taken place; and this influence would be the more effective in the same degree as the expression came into more common use. Persons saw a kind of stuff *of tars* which had certain qualities as opposed to another kind of stuff; and as these qualities soon became of more importance than the locality from which the stuff originated, *of tars* ere long came to be an indication of the idea of quality instead of locality.

Thus we can explain that an adjective has been placed between *of* and *tars* in another passage of the same text (*Sir Gawayne* 571),

Dubbed in a doublet of a dere tars,

which example fully proves that *tars* should be taken as an appellative.

On account of a similar adjective in l. 77 in the same text,

Of tryed Tolouse, of Tars tapites in-noghe,

I think I am entitled to raise an objection to Morris' note on this passage. Morris says: "In 77 it [Tars] is

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[1] Se Mätzner II, 2, pp. 307, 308.

named as the place where tapestries were manufactured". *Tryed* has the meaning of *fine, costly;* and consequently the only sense which is possible to give to *Tolouse* is that of 'stuff'. But from this it follows that we must take *Tars* also as a designation for the material and not for the town.

In another text from the latter part of the fourteenth century or the first years of the fifteenth, Morte Arthure [1], l. 3189, we find an obvious example of *tars* as an appellative

In toges of tarse fulle richelye attyryde,

which is a very illustrative example as showing the last step of the process in question.

The following quotations, containing place-names which are among the earliest that passed into appellatives in English, are suitable for showing the first stage, *i. e.* the starting-point, of the change of meaning, when it has taken place as mentioned above:

... of tuly & tars ..... (1360)
... wyn of Oseye ..... (1362)
... wyn of gascoyne ..... (1362)
... raysons of Coraunte ..... (1390)
... a gown clothe of mostyrdewyk ... (1400)

Even if we cannot state with certainty that each one of the words *tuly, tars, oseye, gascoyne, coraunte,* and *mostyrdewyk,* have received their secondary meaning through constructions with *of,* we are entitled to assume that this has been the case.

Further, we may assume that in a few cases more the development has followed this way; but in by far the greatest number of cases it has followed the other.

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[1] E. E. T. S. Original Series, 8. Ed. by E. Brock.

In this case, the place-name has had the function of an adjective attribute [1] to a substantive which has been cut off, as being a useless addition. After the substantive has been cut off, there thus remains only this adjective, which then passes from an adjective to a substantive. This is easily possible in English where words can often be converted from one part of speech to another without the slightest alteration. It must be noted too that the word was originally a noun which became an adjective without alteration.

The earliest collocation I have found which points to the other way of transition, ellipsis, is from 1389,

Kendalecloth,

where afterwards 'cloth' has been thrown away and 'Kendal' alone has become a designation for the notion.

To prove in every particular case that the transition has taken place in one way or the other is not possible; and it is not necessary either, for on a closer examination we shall find that ultimately we are face to face with the same phenomenon. For the essential thing in the deve-

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[1] In opposition to SWEET, A New English Grammar, § 173, I look upon these adjunct-words as adjectives. Sweet, who calls them *assumptive nouns*, admits that "these material nouns approach very near in meaning to pure attribute-words" and that they "resemble adjectives formally in not taking any articles". He also says that there is a great difficulty in distinguishing them from adjectives. The principal reason alleged by Sweet why these words cannot belong to adjectives is that they do not admit of comparison. But I do not think that we have any right to refuse them the character of adjectives solely on account of this formal deficiency. JESPERSEN, in his Growth and Structure (p. 134), is evidently of opinion that words of this kind are pure adjectives, when he says: "Mere position before another noun is really the most English way of turning a noun into an adjective, e. g. the *London* market, a *Wessex* man, *Yorkshire* pudding" etc.

lopment of a new sense in both cases consists in the fact that *the adjunct-word passes from Status inessivus to Status qualitativus;* and the efficient cause is likewise in both cases the same, viz., a tendency, which was favoured by outer circumstances, to forget what the place-names originally denoted. Accordingly, we shall make no distinction between the examples in this respect, but treat them together, and as differentiating principle take the groups which form themselves after the transition of meaning.

Some phonological changes may have taken place during the transition: whether this has occurred or not, the former place-name is now an appellative of equal value with any other. The sematological change is often so complete that most people have no idea of the connection between the two words, even if both are known to them and have exactly the same form.

An external proof of the complete forgetting of the connection is that the word is written with a small initial letter instead of a capital. It must be observed, however, that for most people there is very often no remembrance of the connection, even if the word is written with a capital: these words, most of which are trade words, are principally used in spoken language, and the written forms certainly are of small importance.

In contradistinction to the examples in division *A.*, where the words acquired their new [occasionnel] meaning instantaneously, the words belonging to this division thus passed by a slow process from proper names to common nouns.

It is not necessary, however, for all words belonging to this division to have been formed exactly in this way. We must imagine that in many cases the name of a place was used for the thing originating in this place by ana-

logy with other words already formed. The precedent once established, new examples followed. Though in these words analogously formed the process has been brought about rapidly, the difference between them and those formed by a slow process is not an essential one. We are quite entitled to put them under the same heading; and it would be a mistake to arrange them under Metonymy, as Darmesteter [1] and Nesfield [2] have done.

Under this heading comes the greater number of the examples which are to be found.

1. Human Beings.

Various classes of human beings have sometimes taken their names from place-names, although this is of rare occurrence:

Carme. '*Obs.* [a. F. *carme:* Carmel] = Carmelite, a member of an order of mendicant friars, who derive their

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[1] See Darmesteter, La vie des mots, p. 50, *Metonymy 3:* Le lieu pour le produit, le trait caractéristique du lieu. — In some of the examples mentioned it can easily be proved that the way of development has been different from the one suggested by D. For instance, this is the case with *du cheviot.* We must not imagine that here we have a case of metonymy. The process has been as follows. The word as the name of a fabric was borrowed from the English. It was originally the name of a range of mountains on the border of England and Scotland. Then it was transferred to the sheep living on these mountains — *cheviot sheep, cheviots;* and from the sheep to their wool — *Cheviot wool.* At last, the name passed to the cloth made of Cheviot wool. — It would be absurd to imagine that the transference of meaning in this example could have been brought about by *une figure de langage* in the same way as *Le trône* and *l'autel* for *la royauté* and *l'Église.*

[2] See Nesfield, Manual of English Grammar and Composition, p. 241, *Metonymy:* (*e*) the place for the thing = *china, morocco*

origin from a colony founded on Mount Carmel in the 12th century. (1380—1797)' [N.E.D.] Still used by Roman Catholics.

Congo. 'The name of a country on the west coast of Africa, whence many negro slaves have been carried to America. Hence the name has been given in N. America to *negroes from Congo* and to things belonging to or used by them.' [N.E.D.]

Lapland. '[a. Sw. *Lappland.*] The region which forms the most northerly portion of the Scandinavian peninsula. Formerly, the fabled home of witches and magicians, who had power to send winds and tempests. Freq. *attrib.*, as *Lapland witch, giant,* etc.

† b. A native of this region; a Lapland witch. (1634, 1635),' [N.E.D.]

Portugal was formerly used for 'a native or inhabitant of Portugal', but the word in this sense is now obsolete. See N.E.D., where quotations are to be found (1497—1707). Also written *Portingal(e).*

2. **Animals.**

A great number of animals, principally domestic ones, have received their names from the place where they are found, or where they are, or were originally, bred. These may profitably be arranged in various natural groups.

(a) *Horses.*

One of the first examples of English place-names used as appellatives seems to be

Hackney [1]. This word is generally considered to be of Romanic origin (see N.E.D.); but lately W. Skeat has shown (Romania XXXVII, p. 164) that there is every pro-

[1] Also shortened to *Hack.*

bability that all the Continental forms of the word are borrowed from English, and that the origin is the place-name *Hackenei* in Middlesex, formerly a country village three miles from St. Paul's cathedral. A *hackney* was originally 'a horse from Hackney'; then it came to mean 'a horse kept for hire' (*Obs.*); and hence 'one who is used to do mean work for hire, a common drudge', 'a woman that hires her person, a prostitute', and 'a carriage kept for hire'. [Cf. N.E.D.]

Barb, *Barbary*, '[a F. *barbe*, f. *Barbarie*.] A horse of the breed imported from Barbary and Morocco. (1636—1823)'. [N.E.D].

Clydesdale (Scotland), noted for a breed of horses, to which it has given its name.

Exmoor, a district of England (Somerset); hence, a breed of ponies.

Galloway. '[The name of a district in the S.W. of Scotland, used attrib. and hence as a common noun.] One of a small but strong breed of horses peculiar to Galloway; hence, a small-sized horse, esp. for riding. (1597—1894)'. [N.E.D.]

Goonhilly. '[Named after Goonhilly Downs in Cornwall.] A Cornish pony. (1640—1880)' [N.E.D.]

Shetland, a group of islands constituting a county of Scotland, has given its name to a breed of horses: *Shetland ponies* and, absolutely, *Shetlands*.

Suffolk, a county of England, has given its name to a breed of horses [1].

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[1] *Flanders*, '[ad. Du. Vlaanderen] short for *Flanders-horse*' [N.E.D.], is certainly an adjectival form, corresponding to Dutch *Vlaandersch*. (Cf. Hollands < Dutch hollandsch, p. 65).

(b) *Cattle.*

Alderney (one of the Channel Islands, which is noted for its breed of cows). A breed of cattle.

Ayrshire. 'A breed of horned cattle named from the shire or county of Ayr in Scotland, and esteemed for dairy farming. (1856)'. [N.E.D.] Cf. Swedish *Ayrshire.*

Devon, a breed of cattle, from the name of a county of England.

Guernsey. 'One of a breed of cattle of the Channel Islands. (1834, 1890)'. [N.E.D.]

Jersey. 'One of a breed of cattle of the Channel Islands; a cow of the island of Jersey. (1881, 1885)'. [N.E.D.]

Hereford, a kind of cattle named after Hereford, a county in the West of England, near Wales.

Lancashire, 'used *ellipt.* as the designation of a breed of cattle. (1834)'. [N.E.D.]

(c) *Sheep.*

Cheviot, the name of the mountain range between England and Scotland, noted for a breed of sheep: *Cheviot sheep* or *Cheviots*, which are 'valued on account of their fine thick-set wool, Cheviot wool'. (1815—1870).

'Also a cloth made from Cheviot wool (1883, 1887)'. Cf. N.E.D. See p. 49, note. Cf. Swedish *cheviot.*

Cotswold. 'The proper name of a range of hills in Gloucestershire, England, noted for some centuries for their sheep-pastures, and for breed of long-woolled sheep named after them. (1658, 1864)'. [N.E.D.]

Down [from the Downs, a hill-district of southern England], 'a superior breed of sheep'. [Cf. N.E.D.]

Southdown. [Cf. preceding.] 'A noted English breed of sheep'. [C.D.]

Leicester. '[The name of an English county town.]

Used *attrib.* or *adj.*, and hence ellipt. as sb., to designate a valuable long-woolled variety of sheep and a long-horned variety of cattle originally bred in Leicestershire. (1834, 1839)'. [N.E.D.]

Lincoln, 'A variety of sheep originally bred in Lincolnshire. (1837—1897).' [N.E.D.]

Somerset (a county in S.W. England), a sort of sheep.

(d) *Dogs.*

Aberdeen (< Aberdeen in Scotland), short for *Aberdeen terriers.*

Blenheim. 'Name of the Duke of Marlborough's House, near Woodstock, used to distinguish: a breed of spaniels.' [N.E.D.] Cf. F. *Blenheim*, by THOMSEN erroneously referred directly to the Bavarian village of Blenheim. See THOMSEN, p. 48.

Clumber. '[f. Clumber in Nottinghamshire, a seat of the Duke of Newcastle.] Name of a breed of spaniels. (1865, 1883)'. [N.E.D.]

Iceland, 'used *attrib.* in *Iceland dog* (also short *Iceland*) a shaggy, sharp-eared white dog, formerly in favour as a lap-dog in England. (1627)' [N.E.D.]

Newfoundland, 'used attributively, esp. in *Newfoundland dog* and also elliptically for a Newfoundland dog. (1845, 1864). [N.E.D.]

Skye (an island west of Scotland), 'short for Skye terrier, a variety of the Scotch terrier, of rather small size, and very shaggy.' [C.D.]

St. Bernard, short for St. Bernard dog (< *St. Bernard*, the famed Hospice, where this dog is bred).

She . . kneeled down on the carpet and took the *St. Bernard's* great head in her hands. HICHENS, Call of the Blood, p. 5

(e) *Domestic Fowl.*

Bantam '[Supposed to be named from Bantam in

the north-west of Java, whence perhaps the fowls were imported to Europe, though, according to Crawford, originally from Japan.]

1. A small variety of the domestic fowl. (1749—1862)

b. fig. in reference to small size or "cockiness". (1782—1863)' [N.E.D.]

Brahmapootra. '[Attrib. use of the name of the river.] A variety of domestic fowl, said to have been first brought from Lakhimpur, on the River Brahmaputra, in 1846; now usually abbreviated as Brahma (1851, 1885)' [N.E.D.]

Cochin-china. Name of a country in Further India; 'hence short for *Cochin-China fowl,* a breed of poultry from Cochin-China. (1853, 1861)' [N.E.D.]

Dorking. '[f. Dorking, in Surrey.] Name of a breed of poultry.' (1840, 1877) [N.E.D.]

Hamburg, (-burgh). 'Name of a small variety of the domestic fowl. (1857, 1885)' [N.E.D.]

Java. '*Ellipt.* a variety of domestic fowl.' [N.E.D.]

Lancashire (See p. 52), *ellipt.*. for 'a breed of canary'. [N.E.D.]

Langshan. '[Name of a locality about fifty miles from Shanghai.] A breed of domestic fowl, introduced from China.' [N.E.D.]

Leghorn. '[Use of the place-name Leghorn, ad. It *Legorno,* now replaced by Livorno.] The name of a breed of the domestic fowl.' [N.E.D.] Cf. Swedish, *Leghorn.*

Minorca. '[Sp. Menorca] The name of the second in size of the Balearic Islands. Used attrib., as *Minorca-fowl* (also *Minorca*), a much esteemed black variety of the domestic fowl introduced from Spain.' [N.E.D.]

Orpington (A town in Kent). A variety of the domestic fowl. Hence transferred to the eggs of the same.

Buff Orpingtons; 2 s. 9 d. dozen. *The Morning Leader, Aug. 13th 1907.*

Shanghai. '[So called from Shanghai, a city of China].

1. A very long-legged hen with feathered shanks, reputed to have been introduced from Shanghai, China. Hence:

2. A tall person; especially a tall dandy. [*Slang.* U.S.]

3. A long, slender oyster.' [C.D.]

(f) *Various.*

Angora. '1. A town in Asia Minor, giving its name to a species of goat, and to its silk-like wool; also to a long-haired variety of cat.

The fabric manufactured from the wool of the Angora Goat, now commonly called *Angola.*' [N.E.D.]

Also, a kind of rabbit.

Angoras, 6 weeks, 1s. Folkestone, Hythe etc. Herald, Aug. 3rd, 1907.

Barb, Barbary [< Barbary (cf. *Barb*, p. 51)]

'A fancy variety of pigeon, of black or dun colour, originally introduced from Barbary.' [N.E.D.]

Canary '= Canary-bird. Occasionally *fig.* = songster. Angling: A "fly" of a canary colour,' [N.E.D.]

Slang: 'A sovereign, so called from its colour.' WRIGHT.

Norwich (the capital of Norfolk) has given its name to a kind of canary.

Curassow. '[A phonetic spelling of the name of the island Curaçao.] One of a family of gallinaceous birds found in Central and South America.' [N.E.D.]

Guinea. '† Short for Guinea-fowl.' [N.E.D.]

Gibraltar. '[In corrupted forms *gibaltar, giberaltar.*] ? A Gibraltar-monkey. *Obs.* (1592—1608).' [N.E.D.]

Japan. '*Entom.* Short for *Japan moth.*' [N.E.D.]

Sometimes a species of animals has received its name from a place by mistake. This is the case with the following:

Turkey, which is a shortening of *Turkey-cock* or *Turkey-hen*, has been called so because it was supposed to come from the Orient, 'Turkey here meaning *Tartary* or vaguely Asia.' [C.D.] In reality it comes from America (Mexico). The French name of the fowl *dinde* (< poule d'Inde) shows that it was also thought to come from India. The Swedish *kalkon* is also a proof of this mistake. *Kalkon* is a Low-German loan-word [L.G. *kalkûn*, Du *kalkoen*], which has the meaning 'from Calicut.' The explanation of the mistake is that India has been thought to mean the *East* Indies instead of the *West* Indies.

Mangabey. '*Nat. Hist*: [The name of a region of Madagascar, erron. given by Buffon to a species of *Cerocebus* inhabiting the west coast of Africa.] A monkey of the African genus Cerocebus.' [N.E.D.]

3. Minerals, Salts etc.

Labrador, a shortened form of *Labrador feldspar* = Labradorite, 'a kind of feldspar, which shows a brilliant variety of colour when turned in the light.' [N.E.D.]

Wallsend. (< Wallsend on the Tyne, where it was originally dug). 'A variety of English coal extensively used in London.' [C.D.]

Bristol. 'Short for "Bristol-stone" ' [N.E.D.]

Penistone. '[Name of a small town in Yorkshire.] *Penistone flags*, sandstone flags from the Coal Measures around Penistone, used for paving-stones.' [N.E.D.] Also *Penistone*. See quot. 1688.

Purbeck (< A peninsula in Dorsetshire), short for Purbeck stone.

The columns are of Purbeck.

Cairngorm, (*-gorum*), '[f. the mountain of that name between the shires of Aberdeen, Banff, and Inverness, where it is found.] (More fully *Cairngorm stone*:) A precious stone of yellow or wine-colour.' [N.E.D.]

Orient. 'Short for "pearl of orient" or "orient pearl".

The colour or peculiar lustre of a pearl of the best quality. *rare.*' [N.E.D.]

Tripoli '[So called from *Tripoli* in Africa].

A substance consisting of decomposed impure limestone, extensively used as a polishing-powder: same as *rottenstone.* The name *tripoli* is also frequently given to any kind of silicious material which can be used for the same purpose as the real article of that name.' Also *tripoly* and *tripel.*' [C.D.] Cf. Sw. *trippel,* Ger. *Tripel,* F. *tripoli.*

Epsom. '[f. the name of a town in Surrey]: Short for Epsom salt.' [N.E.D.]

The following word may also possibly be included:

Chiltern a kind of soil, and a district having this soil. N.E.D. says about this word: '*Ciltern* occurs as a proper name in the O.E. Chron. anno 1009; but also, since 16th c., applied to a kind of soil or country. This may be from the proper name, though the converse is also possible; at present no explanation of the word is known.

Proper name of a range of hills, in some parts

wooded, which extend from the south of Oxfordshire, quite across Buckinghamshire, into Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire.'

4. Trees, Plants, Wood, etc.

Alsike. '[Named from *Alsike* near Upsala in Sweden, mentioned by Linnaeus as a habitat of this plant.] A species of clover, *Trifolium hybridum.*' [N.E.D.]

Bergamot, '[app. from *Bergamo*, the Italian town.]

1. A tree of the orange and lemon kind (*Citrus Bergamia*); from the rind of the fruit a fragrant oil is prepared, called Essence of Bergamot [1].

2. The essence extracted from the fruit.

3. † Snuff scented with bergamot.

4. A kind of mint (*Mentha citrata*) from which is obtained an oil, the odour of which resembles essence of bergamot.' [N.E.D.]

Canary. 'Short for Canary-grass or -seed.' [N.E.D.] Cf. Canary, p. 55.

Carrageen(-gheen). 'Properly *Carragheen moss.* [From *Carragheen* near Waterford in Ireland, where it grows abundantly.] A kind of seaweed, also called *Irish moss.*' [N.E.D.]

Damask. (Prob. originally a. Anglo-Fr. *Damasc = It. *Damosco*, L. *Damascus*, proper name of a city in Syria. Cf. N.E.D.)

Short for *Damask rose* 'a species or variety of rose, supposed to have been originally brought from Damascus.

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[1] *Bergamot,* a variety of pear, does not originate in the name of the town, but has by popular etymology been associated with it. See Excursus IV.

The colour of the *damask rose:* esp. as seen in the face of a woman.

1600. SHAKS. A. Y. L. III. v. 123. There was a pretty rednesse in his lip . . . 'twas the difference Betwixt the constant red and mingled Damaske.' [N.E.D.]

Lawn. [< Laon in France, according to SKEAT.] 'A name for Venus' Navelwort (*Cynoglossum officinale*).' [N.E.D.]

Paraguay. '[The name of a river and Republic of South America.] The South American shrub *Ilex paraguayensis*, commonly called maté.' [N.E.D.]

Taganrog (< the name of a seaport of Russia). Short for Taganrog wheat.

Amboyna (wood) '[from the island of that name, one of the Moluccas.] The wood of the Asiatic tree *Pterospermum indicum.*' [N.E.D.]

Calamander, calaminder '[of uncertain origin; see quot. 1859.]

A beautiful and extremely hard cabinet wood of Ceylon and India, the product of *Diospyros quaesita*, specifically akin to ebony.' [N.E.D.]

The word seems to have been introduced into English from the Dutch. The quot. of 1859 runs:

TENNENT *Ceylon* I. i. iii. 118, I apprehend that the name Calamander, which was used by the Dutch, is but a corruption of Coromandel.

It is very likely, as suggested by TENNENT, that the eastern coast of India, Coromandel, opposite Ceylon, should have given its name to the wood, From a sematological point of view this explanation is very reasonable; and from

a phonological one there will not be so great a difficulty in assuming this as there seems to be at a first glance.

If we bear in mind that the appellation was transferred from an Indian language to so dissimilar a language as Dutch, it is not astonishing that considerable changes in the form of the word should have taken place.

As regards the consonants, *r* and *l* in the first and fourth syllable have changed places. These two sounds being closely allied, and being articulated nearly in the same way, were easily confounded with each other [1].

The word *Salamander* may have exercised an influence on the development of the form: both the words had four syllables, they had probably the same accentuation and rhymed more or less with each other. Persons who had not before heard, or had not distinctly grasped, the sound-complex *coromandel* might easily suppose that they had heard *calamander* by attraction of *salamander*.

The objection might be raised that these two words do not belong to the same sphere of ideas; but this would not prevent their influencing each other. It is not because two words are related in meaning that they exercise an influence on each other, but because they come together in the mind at the same moment [2].

Nicaragua. Also *nicar*, *-nicorago*, *-guar*. [The name of a republic in Central America.] Short for *Nicaragua wood*, a red dye-wood. See N.E.D. quots.

Angustura, or *Angostura*. 'A town on the Orinoco, now called Ciudad Bolivar. It gives its name to a bark, valuable as a febrifuge and tonic, the produce of *Galipea* or *Cusparia febrifuga* (1791—1881).' [N.E.D.]

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[1] This interchange is met with even in cognate languages. e. g. A. S. *weleras* as compared with Goth. *wairilos*.

[2] See, L. *Sütterlin*, Das Wesen der sprachlichen Gebilde, p. 49.

Dram: 'sb. [short for Drammen.] Timber from Drammen in Norway. (1663—1858).' [N.E.D.]

Here is another example showing how a local name is applied by mistake to an object:

Calumba. '*Med.* [f. *Colombo*, in Ceylon. "So called from a false impression that it was supplied from thence".]

The root of *Jateorhiza palmata*, a plant indigenous to the forests of Mozambique, used in medicine as a mild tonic and stomachic. (1811—1883).' [N.E.D.]

5. Fruits.

Several fruits have received their names from the place where they are grown or from which they are exported.

Blenheim (See Blenheim, p. 53), short for *Blenheim Orange*, a kind of apple.

Ribston [< Ribston in Yorkshire]. Short for *Ribston pippin*, a variety of apple.

Calevey. '*Obs. rare*, *caylewey clawey* [a. O.F. *caillouet*, *cailloel* f. Cailloux in Burgundy. See Skeat, Notes to Piers Plowman [1], p. 376.] A kind of pear. (1377, c. 1400).' [N.E.D.]

Chaumontel '[F. from name of a village in the department Seine-et-Oise]: A large variety of pear.' (1755, 1862). [N.E.D.]

Colmar. '[Name of a town in Alsace.] A variety of pear. (1741).' [N.E.D.]

Brignole. '*Obs.* [Fr. (in the same sense), named from Brignoles, a town of Provence.] A kind of dried plum. (1721)' [N.E.D.]

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[1] E. E. T. S. Original Series, 67.

Damask. Forms 4—7 *Damaske, -asc,* 4— *damask,* 5—6 *dammas* etc. [Cf. *Damask* p. 58.]

Short for *Damask plum.* (*Obs.*) = *Damson* [1]. *Orleans.* 'A variety of plum.' [N.E.D.]

Jaffa (a town of Palestine): short for *Jaffa orange.*

Seville: short for *Seville orange.*

Lisbon. 'A kind of lemon.' [N.E.D.]

Currant. Cf. F. *corinthe* '[Orig, *raisins of Corauntz,* AF. *rasins de Corauntz,* raisins of Corinth; reduced before 1500 to *corauntz, coraunce,* whence the later *corantes, currants* and *corans, currence, currans.* Some of the 16th c. herbalists restored the original form *Corinth,* which has been affected by some writers down to the 19th c.]

1. The raisin of dried fruit prepared from a dwarf seedless variety of grape, grown in the Levant (c. 1390—1860).

2. Transferred to the small round berry of certain species of *Ribes (R. nigrum, R. rubrum)* called Black and Red Currants. (1578—1872)

b. The shrub which produces this fruit, more fully, *currant-bush, currant-tree;* also other shrubs of the same genus.(1665—1866).

3. Applied to various shrubs having fruit resembling that of *Ribes.* (1866, 1884).' [N.E.D.]

Corinth. 'An etymological form of Currant.' [N.E.D.] See above.

Almeria (a city of Spain): short for *Almeria grapes.*

Catawba. '[From the river Catawba in S. Carolina U.S., where the grape was first discovered.]

a. An American species of grape (*Vitis Labrusca*).

b. The wine made from this grape.' [N.E.D.]

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[1] '*Damson* < ME. or Anglo Fr. *damascene* ad. L. Damascēnum for *Prunum Damascēnum* plum of Damascus.' [N.E.D.]

Hamburg, (*-burgh*), short for *Hamburg grape*. [Cf. N.E.D.

Morocco: short for *Morocco grape*, 'a large purple grape.' [See N.E.D. Morocco I, 1 quot. 1763.]

Valencias, synonymous with *Valencia raisins*. [Cf. C.D.]

Cantaloup. 'Chiefly U.S. [a. F. *cantaloup*, ad. It *Cantalupo*, the name of a former country seat of the Pope near Rome, where it is said, on its introduction from America, to have been first cultivated.] A small, round, ribbed variety of musk-melon, of a very delicate flavour. (1839—1883).' [N.E.D.]

Barcelonas. Short for *Barcelona nuts:* a kind of small nut.

Brazils. Short for *Brazil nuts:* the seed of *Bertholletia excelsa* [1].

Mazagan. '[Said to be named from *Mazagan* in Morocco, where it grows wild.] In full *mazagan bean:* a small early variety of the broad bean, *Faba vulgaris*, (1754—1846).' [N.E.D.]

6. **Beverages.**

(a) *Wines.*

Nearly all wines have taken their names from localities, either from the place where they are cultivated, or from the place from which they are exported.

French.

Barsac, *Bordeaux (Slang*, also = blood, cf. *Badmington* p. 66), *Burgundy*, *Chablis*, *Chambertin*, *Champagne*, *Château Suduirant*, *Château Yquem*, *Gascoygne* (Obs.), *Hermitage*,

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[1] *Brazil*, the name for a kind of wood, and a dye-stuff from this wood, was not taken from the name of the country Brazil, but the contrary was the case. *Brasile* is mentioned by Chaucer (c. 1386).

Langoon (Obs.), *Languedoc*, *Mâcon*, *Margaux*, *Médoc*, *Pomard*, *Pontacq*, *Preignac*, *Rochelle*, (Obs.), *Roussillon*, *Sauterne*, *Savigny*, *Sillery*, *Tonnerre*, *Verzenay*.

Spanish and Portuguese.

Algarde (Obs.), *Alicant*, *Malaga*, *Sherry*. As to this word, it is to be noted that it once had the form *sherris*, (or *sherris-sack*) < Sp. *Xeres*, where the *s* has been subtracted, as JESPERSEN has pointed out, either because it has been regarded as the plural ending, or because it has coalesced with the first sound of *sack:* when *sack* was taken away, there thus remained the form sherry [1]. Sherry has also the meaning of 'a small wine-glass used for sherry and similar wines.' [C. D.]

Calcavella (*calcavellos* < *Calcavelhos* in Portugal), *Charneco* (*Obs.*), *Lisbon*, *Madeira*, *Port* (< *Oporto*).

Italian.

Asti, *Capri*, *Chianti*, *Florence* (*Obs.*), *Marsala*, *Montefiascone*, *Montepulciano*, *Orvieto*.

Various.

Moselle, *Osey* (*Obs.*), '[= OF. *Aussay*]

A. 1400 Morte Arth. 202. Osay and algarde, and other ynewe, Rynisch wyne and Rochelle, richere was never.

SKEAT, Notes to Piers Plowman [2], p. 27, says about this word: 'Though *Osey* is said to come from Portugal in the first volume of Hackluyt's Voyages, p. 188, yet the name is certainly a corruption of *Alsace*. Thus *Ausoy* is written for Alsace frequently in the Romance of Partenay. It seems to have been a sweet, straw-coloured wine; and there were, in fact, several kinds of it.'

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[1] See JESPERSEN, Om Subtraktionsdannelser, p. 7.

[2] E. E. T. S. Original Series, 67.

Rüdesheimer Berg; *Tokay*; *Malmsey* (med. L. *malmasia*, a corruption of the Gr. place-name Μονεμβασία); *Shiraz*; *Canary*, *Teneriffe*, *Cape* (*ellipt.* for Cape wine), *Constantia* (< the Constantia farm near Cape Town), etc.

(b) *Spirits and Liqueurs.*

Cognac, from the name of a town in the department of Charente in France. A French brandy. [Cf. N.E.D.]

Nantz. 'Now only *arch.* Also 7 *nantes*, 7, 9 *nants.* [From the place of manufacture, Nantes, on the Loire in France.] Brandy.' [N.E.D.]

Jamaica. 'Jamaica rum is often called simply Jamaica.' [N.E.D.]

Glenlivet '[f. Glenlivet in Banffshire, the place of manufacture.] A variety of Scotch whisky.' [N.E.D.]

Schiedam '[< Schiedam, a city of Holland, the chief seat of manufacture of this liquor.] Schiedam schnapps, or Holland gin' [1]. [C.D.]

Chartreuse. '1. A liqueur made by the monks of La Grande-Chartreuse [2], with aromatic herbs and brandy.

2. A shade of colour; a pale apple-green.' [N.E.D.]

Curaçao, curaçoa '[The name of an island in the Caribbean Sea]. A liqueur consisting of spirits flavoured with the peel of bitter oranges, and sweetened. So called

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[1] *Hollands*, a kind of gin manufactured in Holland. The *s* does not denote the plural but the adjectival form of Holland (Dutch *hollandsch*, pronounced hollands). In full *Hollands gin* or *Hollands Geneva.*

[2] La Grande-Chartreuse, the head monastery of the Carthusians, near Grenoble.

either because first received from the island of Curaçao, or because Curaçao oranges were used in its preparation.' [N.E.D.]

(c) *Ales, Mineral Waters, etc.*

Darby. 'Short for Derby ale; ale from that town being famous in the 17th c. (1704, 1719).' [N.E.D.]

Pimlico. 'Obs. 1. Name of a place of resort at Hogsdon (now Hoxton), a suburb of London, formerly celebrated for its ale, cakes etc; also, ale named after this place. (1598—1670).

2. A drinking-vessel of some kind. (1654).' [N.E.D.]

Barège (a village in France). 'A mineral water obtained from Barèges.' [N.E.D.]

Evian (< Evian-les-Bains, a town of France). A mineral water.

Malvern (a town and watering-place of England). A mineral water.

Vichy (a town of France). A mineral water.

Montserrat, 'one of the Leeward Islands, in the West Indies.' [E.B.] A brand of lime-juice.

Badminton. '[Named from the Duke of Beaufort's country seat near Bath.] A cooling summer drink.

1853. "Badminton", that grateful compound of mingled claret, sugar, and soda-water.' [N.E.D.]

In *slang* (prize-ring) a synonymous term for blood. To 'tap the badminton, or claret', is to draw blood. In the same way *Bordeaux* (pugilistic) is used for blood. See Barrère and Leland.

Hatfield (a town of England, in the county of Hert-

ford), '(common) a drink consisting of gin and gingerbeer, and other ingredients.' Barrère and Leland.

(d) *Teas, Coffees.*

Assam (a fertile country of N. E. India) = Assam tea.

Bohea '[ad. Chinese *Wu-i*, the *Wu-i* hills in north of Fuhkien.] = Bohea tea.' [N.E.D.]

Ceylon, the best known Indian tea [1].

Darjeeling (< the name of a district of Bengal). A kind of tea.

Mocha '[The name of an Arabian port.] 'In full, *Mocha coffee*: a fine quality of coffee.' [N.E.D.]

Mysore (< the name of a state in southern India). A kind of coffee.

Costa Rica, Mexico, Santos. Different kinds of coffee from Central and South America.

7. Foods.

(a) *Butter.*

Brittany. A kind of butter largely imported into England.

Devonshire (< Devonshire in the S.W. of England). A well-known fresh butter.

Dorset (< Dorsetshire in the S.W. of England, shortened to Dorset). A noted salt butter. In full, 'Dorset butter', vulgarly called 'Dosset.'

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[1] Greenough and Kittredge, Words and their Ways in English Speech, pp. 225, 384, mention *Oolong*, a variety of tea, among articles of commerce named after 'the place from which they come.' This word, however, does not originate in a place-name: *Oolong* [Chinese *wu-lung*, f. *wu*, black + *lung*, dragon.] See N.E.D.

(b) *Cheese.*

Brie (a district of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, noted for its cheese). A kind of soft cheese. (F. *fromage de Brie*).

Caerphilly (a town of South Wales). A kind of cheese.

Camembert (a village in France, Normandy). A celebrated kind of cheese originally made there.

Cheddar, 'The name of a village near the Mendip hills in Somerset. Hence, *Cheddar cheese* (or contextually *Cheddar*).' [N.E.D.]

Cheshire (a county of England). A kind of cheese, in full: Cheshire cheese.

Edam, a town of the Netherlands, which has given its name to a kind of cheese. Cf. Ger. *Edamer.*

Gouda (the name of a town of the Netherlands). Short for Gouda cheese.

Gloucester (a county of England). The name of a cheese made there.

Gorgonzola (a parish in Italy). Short for Gorgonzola cheese.

Gruyère. '[The name of a town in Switzerland, used attrib. in "Gruyère cheese" also with omission of "cheese"].' [N.E.D.]

Neuchâtel. Short for: Neuchâtel cheese.

Roquefort. A French cheese made at Roquefort in Guienne.

Stilton (the name of a small town in Huntingdonshire). A kind of white cheese, now made chiefly in Leicestershire, but originally made at Stilton.

(c) *Rice.*

Carolina. A kind of rice from the State of that name.

Java. A kind of rice.

Patna (a town in India). A celebrated rice produced in the neighbourhood of this town.

(d) *Miscellaneous.*

Demerara (< a place in British Guiana). A kind of brown sugar.

Lisbon. 'A kind of soft sugar.' [N.E.D.]

Brighton (Sussex). A kind of biscuit.

Coventry (Warwickshire). *Slang.* A kind of cake.

Gibraltar. 'A kind of sweetmeat. More fully Gibraltar rock.' [N.E.D.]

Meringue. '[F., said to be < Mehringen, a town in Germany.] In *cookery*, a mixture of white of eggs and sugar slightly browned, used for ornamenting and supplementing other confections.

Puddings and tarts etc., covered with this preparation are sometimes called *meringues.*' [C.D.] Cf. LITTRÉ, under *meringue.*

Portugal. 'A sweetmeat from Portugal. *Obs. rare* [1]. (1560)' [N.E.D]

Lucca (a city of Northern Italy). Short for: Lucca oil.

Savoy. '[So called from Savoy in France.] A variety of the common cabbage.'. [C.D.]

Colchester. 'A town of England, in Essex, famous for its oysters, called shortly Colchesters, or Colchester natives.' [N.E.D.]

Whitstable (a sea-side town, in the S.E. of England). A celebrated kind of oysters.

Gorgona (an island in the Mediterranean Sea). A kind of anchovy.

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[1] Evidently a nonce-word; only one quotation is to be found in N.E.D, where it is marked with a ?.

8. Tobaccos, Cigars, Snuffs.

Virginia. 'Short for Virginia tobacco.' [C.D.]

Maryland, a kind of tobacco.

St. Domingo, Trinidad, Varinas (a town of Venezuela): different kinds of tobacco.

Latakia. '[Short for *Latakia tobacco.*] A fine kind of Turkish tobacco produced near and shipped from Latakia (the ancient Laodicea), a seaport of Syria. (1833, 1849).' [N.E.D.]

Oronoco, Oronooko. A variety of tobacco. According to N.E.D. 'origin uncertain: app. proper name, but stated in *A paper on Tobacco* by J. Fume 1839 to be unconnected with the river Oronoco in South America.'

But there seems to be no uncertainty as to its origin. The name of the tobacco certainly has taken its name from the river Oronoco. In proving that Oronoco does not originate in the name of the river the author of N.E.D. bases his argument on Fume's publication: *A Paper: of Tobacco*, but he certainly has here misunderstood Fume, who says (p. 118): "Orinoco is not, as its name would seem to imply, manufactured from tobacco grown on the banks of the river Orinoco, but from a kind of sweet-scented mild Virginia", and further, in a foot-note: "Orinoco was the name given by the planters to one of the species of tobacco chiefly cultivated in Virginia, probably from its having been originally obtained from that part of Spanish America which lies near the mouth of the river of that name. Spanish Orinoco was in repute so early as 1622."

Thus Fume states that the tobacco Orinoco *in his time* was not grown on the banks of the river Orinoco; but he does not state that the name of the tobacco and

the name of the river are unconnected; on the contrary, he suggests that the plant was originally obtained from the neighbourhood of the river [1].

Bermuda. 'A variety of cigar or rolled tobacco.' [N.E.D.]

Cuba. 'A cigar made of tobacco grown in Cuba.' [N.E.D.]

Havana '(in full, Havana cigar): A cigar of a kind made at Havana or in Cuba. (Also applied to the tobacco of which these are made.)' [N.E.D.]

Manilla [From the capital of the Philippines]. '(In full *Manilla cheroot*) A kind of cheroot manufactured in Manila.' [N.E.D.]

Maccoboy. '[Named from Macouba, a district in Martinique.] A kind of snuff.' [N.E.D.]

9. Medicines, Drugs, Perfumes, etc.

Mechoacan. 'Also 6 *mechoicana*, 7 *mechoacham*, etc. [Called from the Mexican province *Mechoacan*.]

1. The root of a Mexican species of bindweed, *Ipomaea Jalapa*, formerly used in medicine as a purgative; also the plant itself. (1577—1890).

2. With qualifying words, applied to various other plants of similar properties. (1890).

3. A purgative drug obtained from the root of *Ipomaea Jalapa* and other plants. *Obs.*' (1610—1768) [N.E.D.]

Tolu. '[Short for Tolu balsam or balsam of Tolu, so called as being brought from Tolu, now Santiago de Tolu, in the United States of Colombia.] A balsam obtained

[1] The transition *Orinoco* > *Oronoco* is not difficult to explain. An assimilation of vowels has taken place: the *o* of the second syllable is due to the o-sound on either side.

from incisions through the bark of *Myroxylon Toluifera* [C.D.]

Jalap '[= F. *Jalap*, ad. Sp. *jalapa* in full *purga de Jalapa*, from Jalapa, formerly Xalapa, a city of Mexico.]

1. A purgative drug obtained from the tuberous roots of *Exogonium Purga* and some other convolvulaceous plants.

2. The Mexican climbing plant *Exogonium Purga*: also applied to some allied plants yielding a similar drug.' [N.E.D.]

Seidlitz (< Seidlitz in Brandenburg). Short for *Seidlitz powder.*

Take a Seidlitz and it settles it.

Cologne '[In F. *Cologne*, Ger. *Köln.*]

Cologne water = *Eau de Cologne*, in U. S. often called simply *Cologne.*' [N.E.D.]

Gamboge. 'A corruption of *Cambodia* in the Annamese territory, whence it was brought after A.D. 1600.' Skeat.

'A gum-resin obtained from various trees of the genus *Garcinia.*

b. The plant from which gamboge is obtained'. [N.E.D.]

Macassar. '[The name of a district in the island of Celebes.] Macassar oil, an unguent for the hair.' [N.E.D.]

10. Colours, Varnishes, etc.

Cappagh. 'A place near Cork, in Ireland, whence *Cappagh* or *Cappagh brown*, a brown pigment.' [N.E.D.]

Fernambuck. '[Corruptly f. *Pernambuco*, the name of a sea-port in Brazil] = *Brazil.* [N.E.D.]

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[1] From this word has been formed *Antimacassar* 'a covering thrown over cushions, sofas, etc. to protect them from grease in the hair'. See N.E.D.

Lincoln (an English city). 'Short for Lincoln green.' [N.E.D.]

Brunswick (a city of Germany. Cf. Brunswick p. 74) = *Brunswick black*, a polish.

Japan. (Cf. Japan p. 55.) 'A varnish of exceptional hardness, which originally came from Japan. The name is now extended to other varnishes of a like sort.

Japanese work; esp. work varnished, and adorned with painted or raised figures.

b. Applied to a black varnished cane *Obs.*' [N.E.D.]

Sienna '[< *Sienna*, It. *Siena*, a city of central Italy.]

1. A ferruginous ocherous earth used in painting.
2. The color of Sienna pigment.' [C.D.]

11. Fabrics and Materials.

Alloa (a market-town in Scotland), short for *Alloa wool.*

Arras '[name of a town in Artois.]

1. A rich tapestry fabric, in which figures and scenes are woven in colours. (c. 1400—1816)
2. A hanging screen of this material. (1598—1876).
3. *fig.* or *transf.* from prec. senses. (c. 1630—1856).' [N.E.D.]

Astrakhan. 'The skin of stillborn or very young lambs from Astrakhan in Russia.' [N.E.D.]

Barège (cf. Barège p. 66), 'a light, silky dress-fabric, resembling gauze, originally made at Barèges.' [N.E.D.]

Bengal. 'Applied to piece-goods exported from Bengal to England in the 17th c.' [N.E.D.]

Bergamot (cf. Bergamot p. 58). 'A woven fabric or tapestry, said to have been first produced at Bergamo in Italy.' [N.E.D.]

Berlin. 'Short for *Berlin wool.*

Short for *Berlin glove:* a knitted glove (of Berlin wool).' [N.E.D.]

Britannia = 'Britannia Linen. *Obs.*' [N.E.D.]

Bruges. Obs., '[F. *Bruges*, name of a city of Flanders] used attrib. in *Bruges satin*, and sometimes elliptically.' [N.E.D.]

Brunswick '[LG. *Brunswîk*, Ger. *Braunschweig*], the name of an obsolete textile fabric (1480).' [N.E.D.]

Bungee N.E.D. says about this word: '*Bungee* ? Some kind of fabric.'

The word seems to be very rare, being only found once, in *Goldsmith, The Citizen of the World.* In the edition of 1762, the quotation runs as follows [Letter LXXIV]: 'I was this morning to buy silk for a nightcap . . . "My very good friend", said I to the mercer, "you must not pretend to instruct me in silks; I know these in particular to be no better than your mere flimsy *Bungees*" ', [with capital B and in larger print] [1].

I am of opinion that the word has the meaning of 'a kind of silk', and that it originates in the town of *Bungay* (Suffolk), which was formerly noted for its large silk factory [2].

Calaber, calabar '[app. a. F. *Calabre,* Calabria, a province of Italy.]

1. A kind of fur, apparently obtained from some foreign species of the squirrel; now, commercially, applied especially to the fur of the grey or Siberian Squirrel.

2. The animal itself. *Obs.*' [N.E.D.]

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[1] The quotation in the N.E.D., curiously enough, without the capital and without larger print. In an 1827 edition of the same work the capital B is also found.

[2] *Bungay*, Eng. Suffolk, with large silk factory.' (Long.)

Calico. '[In 16—17th c. also *calicut*, from the name of the Indian city, Calicut.]

A general name for cotton cloth of all kinds imported from the East; subsequently, also, various cotton fabrics of European manufacture.' [N.E.D.]

Cambaye. '[From Cambay, a sea-port of India.] A kind of cotton cloth made in India.' [N.E.D.]

Cambric '[f. *Kameryk* or *Kamerijk*, Flemish name of Cambray.] A kind of white linen, originally made at Cambray. (Also applied to an imitation made of hard-spun cotton yarn.).' [N.E.D.]

Cantoon. '*Obs.* A strong kind of fustian.' [N.E.D.] Probably this word originates in the name of *Canton* in southern China, one of the principal markets of that country [1].

Cape. 'Ellipt. for Cape (Colony) wool.' [N.E.D.]

Carpmeal, Carptmeal. Obs. [From *Cartmel* on Morecambe Bay.] A kind of coarse cloth. (1610—1799) Cf. N.E.D.

Cheyney. '*Obs.* [The same as cheney, variant of China [2]] A sort of worsted or woollen stuff.' [N.E.D.]

Coventry (Warwickshire). '*Coventry blue. Obs.* A kind of blue thread manufactured at Coventry; also simply *Coventry*.' [N.E.D.]

Cypress. '*Obs.* or *dial.* 5—7 *cipres*, 6—9 *cyprus.* [Probably f. OF. *Cipre, Cypre*, the island of Cyprus, from which, in and after the Crusading times, various fabrics were brought.]

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[1] 'Silk-weaving and the manufacture of all kinds of cloth are the leading industries.' [Lipp.]

[2] Cf. *chaney*, once the fashionable pronunciation of *china* (= China-ware).

A name of several textile fabrics originally imported from or through Cyprus. (c. 1400—1877).' [N.E.D.]

Damask (Cf. *Damask* pp. 58, 62). 'A rich silk fabric woven with elaborate designs and figures. Also applied to figured materials of silk and wool, silk and cotton, or worsted or cotton only. A twilled linen fabric richly figured.' [N.E.D.]

Dornick. 'The name of a Flemish town (in French called Tournay), applied to certain fabrics originally manufactured there, and to their imitations or substitutes.

a. A silk, worsted, woollen, or partly woollen fabric. *Obs.*

b. A species of linen cloth.' [N.E.D.]

Dowlas. '[Named from *Daoulas* or *Doulas*, S.E. of Brest, in Britany.]

a. A coarse kind of linen, much used in the 16th and 17th centuries. *Obs.*

b. Now applied to a strong calico made in imitation of this.' [N.E.D.]

Duffel, duffle. '[Named from Duffel, a town of Brabant.]

1. A coarse woollen cloth having a thick nap or frieze [1].

2. U.S. Change of flannels.' [N.E.D.]

Dunster (a town of England, Somerset). 'A woollen cloth. *Obs.*' [N.E.D.]

Florence. 'The name given to certain woven fabrics.

a. of wool. *Obs.* exc. Hist.

b. of silk.' [N.E.D.]

Gambroon. Presumably named from *Gambroon*, a town on the Persian Gulf (otherwise called Bender Abbas), from which a large export trade was formerly carried on.

[1] Cf. Ger. *Düffel*, Sw. *doffel.*

A twilled cloth. See N.E.D. and C.D.

Gauze. '6 Sc. *gais*, 7—9 *gawse* 8 *gause*, *gawz*, 7— *gauze.* [a. F. *gase*, of uncertain origin, app. first recorded in the 16th c.]

In 1279 (Consilium Budence Ixi, quoted by Du Cange) *gazzatum* is mentioned among the stuffs which monks are forbidden to wear. This is usually identified with F. *gaze*, and Du Cange conjectures that it may have been named from Gaza in Palestine, but there is no evidence for either supposition.

1. A very thin, transparent fabric of silk, linen or cotton.

b. A similar fabric made of fine wire.

2. *Transf.* A thin transparent haze.' [N.E.D.]

Although there is no evidence, I think we are entitled to derive the word from the name of Gaza, as suggested by Du Cange. Skeat seems to be of opinion that this etymology is correct. As for F. *gaze* Littré and Körting have no objection to this genesis of the word. E. *gauze* for F. *gaze* through sound-substitution. See Luick, *Anglia* XVI., p. 475.

Genoa = '*Genoa-velvet.*' See N.E.D

Jean, '6. *ieen, iene, ge(a)ne*, 7-*jean* etc. [app. the same as ME. *Gene, Jene, Jeyne*, in OF. *Janne(s*, mod. F. *Gênes*, med. L. *Janua*, Genoa.]

A twilled cotton cloth; a kind of fustian. (a. 1567—1885.)

b. *pl.* Garments of this material. (1879).' [N.E.D.]

Holland. 'A linen fabric, originally called from the province of Holland, Holland cloth.' [N,E.D.]

India. (Cf. India p. 23) = *India silk.* See N.E.D.

Japan = *Japanese silk.* See N.E.D.

Jersey. (See Jersey p. 52.) *a.* Jersey knitted work; Jersey worsted, worsted generally. (1587—1882).

b. Wool which has been combed and is ready for spinning. *Obs.* (1657—1790).

A woollen knitted close-fitting tunic. (1836—1889).

A man wearing a jersey. (1889) [N.E.D.]

Jasey. '[= Jersey] A humorous or familiar name for a wig, esp. one made of worsted.' [N.E.D.]

Kendal. '[F. *Kendal* in Westmoreland, the place of manufacture.] A species of green woollen cloth. *Obs.* (1410—1687)' [N.E.D.]

Kersey. 'Now *rare.* Also 5 *kerseye*, 5—6 *carsey*, etc. [Possibly named from Kersey in Suffolk, though evidence actually connecting the original manufacture of the cloth with that place has not been found.

1. A kind of coarse narrow cloth.

2. A piece of kersey of a definite size. *Obs.*

3. *pl.* Trousers made of kersey.' [N.E.D.]

Lawn. (< Laon in France [Skeat]).

1. A kind of fine linen, resembling cambric.

2. *spec.* This fabric used for the sleeves of a bishop. Hence, the dignity or office of a bishop.

3. An article of dress made of lawn *Obs.* (c. 1480—1812)

4. *techn.* Short for lawn sieve [N.E.D.]

Lile. '*Obs.* [f. the name of Lille in France.] ? A kind of grogram (more fully Lile grogram.' [N.E.D.]

Lockram. '[ad. F. *locrenan*, from *Locronan*, the name of a village in Brittany where the fabric was formerly made.]

1. A linen fabric of various qualities. Also, an article made of lockram. (1483—1820).

2. *dial.* and U.S. [? Figurative use of prec. cf. *bombast*, *fustian*].

A pack of gibberish. (1825—1855).' [N.E.D.]

Lyre. '*Obs.* The name (med. L. *Lyra*) of a town in Brabant, now Lire or Liere, occurring in the designations of certain kinds of cloth as *green of lyre* (*grene lyre*)' [N.E.D.]

Mackinaw. 'The name of an island in the strait between Lakes Huron and Michigan. = *Mackinaw blanket.* See N.E.D.

Madapollam. [From *Madapollam,* a suburb of Narsapur, Madras presidency.] A kind of cotton cloth, orig. manufactured at Madapollam.

Madras = '*Madras-net muslin.*' Cf. N.E.D.]

Manchester. 'Some kind of cotton fabric.' [N.E.D.]

Marseilles. 'A stiff cotton fabric.' [N.E.D.]

Marcella, marsella. '[Anglicized pronunciation of *Marseilles.*] A kind of twilled cotton or linen cloth used for waistcoats, etc.' [N.E.D.]

Melton. 'The name of a town in Leicestershire (more fully Melton Mowbray), a famous hunting centre. Used *ellipt.* for *Melton* cloth.' [N.E.D.]

Mozambique. '[The name of a Portuguese territory on the East coast of Africa.] A name given to various kinds of dress material.' [N.E.D.]

Musterdevillers [1] '*Obs.* 1400 *mostyrdewyk,* 1428. *Mustrevilers,* 1467 *musterdevillers.* [From the name of the town now called Montevilliers in Normandy.]

A kind of mixed grey woollen cloth, much used in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. (1400—1564). Shortened to *Muster. Obs.* (1466—1549).' [N.E.D.]

Nankeen. 'Also 8 *nankein,* 9 *-kin, -quin* [f. *Nankin,* or *Nanking* in China.]

A kind of cotton cloth (yellow) originally made at Nanking.

pl. Trousers made of nankeen.

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[1] See p. 46.

A yellow or pale buff; the colour of nankeen.' [N.E.D.]

Orleans. 'A fabric of cotton warp and worsted weft brought alternately to the surface in weaving.' [N.E.D.]

Osnaburg [1]. '*Obs.* [Named from Osnabrück (in later Eng. corruptly *Osnaburg*), noted for its manufacture of linen.] A kind of coarse linen, originally made in Osnabrück. (1545—1827).' [N.E.D.]

Padou. [F. *padou* < Padua in Italy]. A sort of silk ferret or ribbon. Cf. N.E.D.

Paramatta (a town in New South Wales). A light dress fabric. Cf. N.E.D.

Pekin, 'A kind of silk stuff.' [N.E.D.]

Penistone (a town in Yorkshire, where the cloth so named was made). 'A kind of coarse woollen cloth.' Cf. N.E.D.

Pimlico. [See Pimlico p. 66] 'Some white dress fabric.' [N.E.D.]

Reading. A rare and obsolete word, meaning: 'a coarse sort of cloth.' N.E.D. has only two quotations (1580, 1688)

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[1] *Holmes* '*Obs.* Also 5 holmess [A corruption of Ulmes (Ulm)]. A fustian made at Ulm in Germany, more fully Holmes fustian.

Quot. 1474 . . . holmes fustian . . . 1547 . . . *Boorde* A cyte called Ulmes, where fustian ulmes is made, that we call holmes.' (N.E.D.)

This word, without doubt, originates in the name of Ulm; it is not, however, the name of the town itself as stated in N.E.D., but an adjectival form of Ulm: *Ulmes* [< G. *Ulmesch*] which is the basis of the form Holmes. In English the addition of an *h* has taken place, a common phenomenon in the ME. and the beginning of the NE. period, especially in loan-words, due to the unsettled pronunciation of *h*. We find here a parallel to the addition of *h* in *hatchment* (< achievment). The development of *ul* > *ōul* is also regular. Cf. *shoulder* < ME. *schulder*.

and does not give any etymology of this word. It seems very probable to me that it is derived from the name of Reading, a market-town and ancient borough of Berkshire.

Saxony. 'A woollen material taking its name from the kingdom of Saxony.' [C.D.]

Shalloon. '[< ME. *chalon, chaloun,* a coverlet, < OF. *chalons,* so called from *Chalons,* F. *Châlons-sur-Marne.*]

A light woollen stuff used for the linings of coats and for women's dresses.' [C.D.] Also *Chalon.*

Shantung (a province of China), a kind of silk.

Silesia. '[< *Silesia* (G. Schlesien).] A fine brown holland, originally made in Silesia and now produced in England.

A thin cotton cloth used for linings for women's dresses and men's garments. [U.S.].' [C.D.]

Tabby. '[< F. *Tabis* (ML. *Attabi*) < Ar. *attābī,* a rich watered silk < *Attabiya,* a quarter in Bagdad where it was first manufactured.]

I. 1. A watered material.

2. In the 15th and 16th centuries, a silken stuff not necessarily watered.

3. In *entom.*, a pyralid moth of the genus *Aglossa.*

II. 1. A tabby cat [so called as having fur thought to be marked like a tabby.]

2. An old maid, a spinster.' [C.D.]

Tarse (*Obs.*) was 'the name of a kind of silken stuff formerly much esteemed, and said to have come from a country called *Tharsia* [1] adjoining Cathay (China)', Skeat, Notes to Piers Plowman,[2] p. 345. According to Skeat, probably the same as OF. *Tartaire.* Cf. English *Tartarium,*

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[1] Cf. p. 44.

[2] E.E.T.S., Original Series, 67.

tartarine, the same as *Tarse*, 'probably silk brought overland by the Tartars to Europe.' [C.D.]

Taunton (Somerset). *Obs.* 'A broadcloth of the seventeenth century.' [C.D.]

Tibet = *Tibet cloth.* '1. A heavy material made wholly or in part of goat's hair.

2. A delicate stuff for women's dresses.' [C.D.]

Tolouse. Obs. Probably the same as *tuly*. A kind of stuff: See pp. 44, 45.

Tulle. '[So called from Tulle, a city in the department of Corrèze, France.]

A fine and thin silk net.' [C.D.]

Valance, valence '[< ME. *valance.* prob. < *Valance*, in France, still famous for silks.]

1. A kind of damask used for furniture-coverings, made of silks, or silk wool.

2. A short curtain used upon a bedstead, or in some similar way.' [C.D.] Also used as a verb. See Excursus V.

Valencia. 1. 'Same as valance 1.

2. A linen cloth resembling piqué, used for waistcoats, etc.' [C.D.]

Worsted. '[< ME. *worsted*, *worstede, worstet;* so called from *Worsted*, now *Worstead*, in Norfolk, where it was first manufactured.]

1. A variety of woollen yarn or thread.

2. Woollen yarn for ornamental needlework and knitting.' [C.D.]

Alençon (a city of France), 'noted for the manufacture of the lace called *point d'Alençon*'. Lipp. Also *Alonçon.*

Brussels. Used for the lace done on Brussels net.

Carrickmacross (< a place in Ireland). A kind of lace.

Chantilly (< a parish in France). A kind of lace.

Honiton (< a place in Devonshire). A kind of lace.

Limerick (cf. Limerick, p. 31). A kind of lace.

Mechlin (Belgium). 'In full *Mechlin lace:* lace produced at Mechlin.' [N.E.D.]

Valenciennes. '[< Valenciennes, in France.] A rich variety of lace made at Valenciennes.' [C.D.]

Dunstable (Bedfordshire), 'attrib. applied to a kind of straw plait made at Dunstable, or to the method of plaiting it. Hence *ellipt.* as *sb.*' [N.E.D.]

Leghorn '[ad. It. *Legorno* [1].] 1. The name of a straw plaiting for hats and bonnets; a hat or bonnet made of this plaiting or some imitation of it.' [N.E.D.]

Manilla (cf. Manilla, p. 71) 'In full, *Manilla hemp.* A fibrous material, obtained from the leaves of *Musa textilis,* from which are made ropes, matting, textile fabrics, paper, etc.' [N.E.D.]

Axminster (Devonshire). A kind of carpet.

Kidderminster (Worcestershire). Short for Kidderminster carpet. Cf. N.E.D.

Brussels. 'Short for Brussels carpet.' [N.E.D.]

Levant. 'A kind of leather = *Levant morocco.*' [N.E.D.]

Morocco. 'Leather made from goatskins, originally produced in Morocco. [N.E.D.] Also used as a verb. See Excusus V.

Pruce (< OF. *Pruce,* ML. *Prussia*). C.D. says about this word: 'An obsolete form of Prussia: erroneously defined as "Prussian leather" by Johnson and Ash'.

One quotation to be found in C.D. is:

Dryden, Pal. and Arc. iii, 31 "Some for defence would leathern buckles use Of folded hides, and others shields of *Pruce.*"

[1] Cf. Leghorn, p. 54.

According to C.D. Pruce is here to be considered as the proper name, Prussia. However, it must be admitted that it is more natural to take Pruce as a *Status qualitativus* (shields of Prussian leather) than as a *Status inessivus*, although the latter interpretation is possible.

But what further goes to prove that the supposition of C.D. is incorrect, is that Prussian shields were never heard of, while Prussian leather was widely known, certainly in England. This is shown by the doublet:

Spruce. '[An abbrev. of *Spruce leather* also *Pruce leather*, where *Spruce* or *Pruce* is an attributive use of the older E. name of Prussia; < ME. *Spruce*, a variant, with unorig. initial *S*, of *Pruce.*] Prussian leather.' [C.D.] What is more natural than to assume that:

Pruce leather > *Pruce* just as

Spruce leather > *Spruce.*

The latter word afterwards prevailed over the former, which dropped out of the language.

12. Articles of Dress.

Balbriggan, (from the name of a town of Ireland). A kind of stockings.

Barcelona. '*Obs.* A handkerchief or neckerchief of soft twilled silk. (1795—1833).' [N.E.D.]

Brandenburgh. '*Obs.* [f. the name of a city in Prussia, famous for woollen manufactures [1]. So Fr. *brandeburg.*] A morning gown. (1676, 1991).' [N.E.D]

Caudebeck. Obs. '[a. F. *caudebeck*, a kind of woollen *chapeau*, so called from Caudebec in Normandy (Littré).' [N.E.D.]

Brandenburgs (*Obs.*) in the sense of 'the ornamental facings to the breast of an officer's coat', probably has taken its name from the Elector of Brandenburg. Cf. N.E.D.

Cashmere. 'Also *cashmeer, cachemire, -mere.* [*Cashmere* or *Kashmīr,* name of a kingdom in the Western Himalayas.]

a. More fully *Cashmere shawl.*

b. The material of which Cashmere shawls are made.

c. Also applied to a woollen fabric made in France and England in imitation of the true cashmere.' [N.E.D.]

Cassimere '[in F. *casimir.* Another form of CASHMERE.] A thin fine twilled woollen cloth used for men's clothes. Cf. KERSEYMERE.' [N.E.D.]

Kerseymere. 'Also *karsimir.* [A corruption of *cassimere,* due to erroneous association with Kersey. A twilled fine woollen cloth.

b. pl. (rarely *sing.*) Trousers made of kerseymere.' [N.E.D.]

Derby. (Cf. Darby, p. 66.) 'Short for *Derby hat.*' [N.E.D.]

Fez. '[Turk *fes, fês;* the name of the town *Fez* (in Morocco) is spelt in the same way, and it is alleged that the *fez* is so called from the town, where formerly it was chiefly manufactured.]

A skull-cap; the national head-dress of the Turks.' [N.E.D.]

Glengarry '[f. *Glengarry* in Invernesshire.] A kind of man's cap.' [N.E.D.]

Guernsey. (See Guernsey, p. 52.) 'A thick, knitted, closely-fitting vest or shirt, generally made of blue wool, worn by seamen.' [N.E.D.]

Inverness (Scotland). Short for *Inverness cape.*

Madras. (Cf. Madras, p. 79.) 'In full *Madras handkerchief.*' [N.E.D.]

Newmarket (from the name of a place near Cambridge, celebrated for its races), '*ellipt.* for *Newmarket coat.*' [N.E.D.] A coat worn by people attending the races.

Ulster '[< *Ulster*, a province of Ireland.] A type of long loose overcoat.' [C.D.]

Another example of an object taking its name from a place by mistake is:

Panama. It is a shortening of *Panama hat*, which is made from the undeveloped leaves of *Carludovica palmata* of tropical South America, not of Panama, Central America. Nowadays it is also applied to hats made in imitation of this. Cf. N.E.D.

13. Earthenware and Porcelains, etc.

China = *China porcelain*, China ware. In the 17th c. the Persian name *chīni* was introduced into England, whence the forms *chiney, cheny*, mod. dial. *chaney* and 'the fashionable pronunciation of last and beginning of the present century.' See N.E.D. Cf. *Cheyney*, p. 75.

Delf, delft '[a. Du. *Delf*, now *Delft*, a town of Holland.] A kind of glazed earthenware made at Delf; originally called *Delf ware.*' [N.E.D.]

Dresden. Short for *Dresden china.*

There was white Dresden on the mantel-piece, and dainty porcelain. Mrs. Henry de la Pasture, The Man from America.

Faience '[a. Fr. *faïence*, prob. an appellative use of the proper name † *Fayence*, Faenza in Italy, one of the chief seats of ceramic industry in 16th c.]

"A general term comprising all the various kinds of glazed earthenware and porcelain". (Fairholt) (1714—1883).' [N.E.D.]

Gombroon, Gomroon. See Gambroon, p. 76.' 'A kind of Persian pottery.' [N.E.D.]

Japan. (Cf. Japan, pp. 55, 73, 77.) '*Japanese pocelain.*' [N.E.D.]

Kaolin '[a. F. *kaolin*, ad. Chinese, *kao*, *-kau*, *-ling*, name of a mountain northwest of the King-tê-chên in North China, whence the material was orig. obtained.]

A fine white clay, used in the manufacture of porcelain.' [N.E.D.]

Limoges (a city of France). Short for *Limoges enamels.*

Majolica, maiolica. [a. It. *maiolica*; prob. derived from the name of the island Majorca (called *Majolica* in the 14th c.).]

Originally applied to a fine kind of Italian pottery; later applied to all kinds of glazed Italian ware. Cf. N.E.D.

Martaban. 'The name of a town in Pegu, used *attrib.* (esp. in *Martaban jar*) as the designation of a kind of glazed pottery made there. Hence as *sb.* Martaban ware, a *Martaban jar.*' [N.E.D.]

Murano (the name of an island near Venice). 'The greater part of the glass called Venetian has always been produced there, and all the modern Venetian glass works are there.' [C.D.] Used *attrib.* in '*Murano glass.*' In spoken English *Murano* is often used elliptically for Murano glass.

Nankeen. 'A kind of Chinese porcelain.' [N.E.D.]

Sèvres = 'Sèvres porcelain.' [C.D.]

14. Steels, Weapons, Weights, Coins.

Damask. (Cf. Damask, pp. 58, 62, 76.) *a.* 'Steel manufactured at Damascus. More fully *damask steel.*'

b. The wavy pattern on the surface of Damascus steel.' [N.E.D.]

Damascus. '[L. *Damascus.*] = Damascus steel.' [N.E.D.]

Milan. Forms 5 *Melayne*, *-eyn*, *Mylleyn*, etc. '[ad. It. *Milano*]. Short for *Milan steel. Obs.*' [N.E.D.]

. . . with swordes that wear of fyn myllan. Chevy Chase, l. 65.

Bilbo. 1. Forms: 1603 *Billbowes*, 1625 *Bilboe.* '[App. from *Bilbao* in Spain, long called in Eng. Bilboa.] A sword noted for the temper and elasticity of its blade. Now only *Hist.*

Bilbo 2. 1557 *bilbowes*, 1602 *Bilboes.* 'A long iron bar, furnished with sliding shackles to confine the ankles of prisoners, and a lock by which to fix one end of the bar to the floor or ground.' [N.E.D.]

According to N.E.D. 'of uncertain derivation. It is usually, like the prec., referred to *Bilbao,* on the alleged ground that many of these instruments were manufactured there, and shipped on board the Spanish Armada, for the confinement of English prisoners expected to be made; but the word occurs in English many years before 1588. (1557—1879).' According to Skeat this word, like Bilbo 1, derives its origin from Bilbao in Spain, 'famous for iron and steel.'

I am of opinion that this is the true derivation of the word. If the town was famous for its iron and steel, and so it indisputably was,[1] I do not see any hindrance to the supposition that these iron bars were known in England before 1588, and that both the words have the same origin. It is to be noted that they are spelt alike also in the oldest quotations.

Pisa. Obs. 'Applied to a Pisa dagger or poniard. (1625)' [N.E.D.]

Toledo. 'A sword-blade made, or supposed to be made, at Toledo in Spain, or a sword having such a blade.' [C.D.]

[1] '*Bilbao.* The industrial establishments include iron and steel foundries (for which the town was at one time famous).' [E.B.]

Verdun '[< Verdun, a town in France]. A long straight sword with a narrow blade, used in the 16th century.' [C.D.]

Troy 'Short for *troy weight* [early mod E. also *Troie weight*, earlier *weight of Troy*, *weyght of Troyes:* so called with ref. to *Troyes*, a town in France, southeast of Paris of considerable importance in the fourteenth century.]

A weight chiefly used in weighing bread, silk, gold, silver, and articles of jewelry, but now only for gold and silver. It was brought into England in the latter part of the reign of Edward III., and was adopted for the coinage in 1527.' [C.D.]

Florence. (See *Florence*, pp. 64, 76.) 'A gold florin. [In O.F., *florence.*] *Obs.* 1400—1598' [N.E.D.]

Guinea. 'The coin so called was first struck in 1663 with the nominal value of 20s., but from 1717 until its disappearance circulating as legal tender at the rate of 21s. In 1663 the Royal Mint was authorized to coin gold pieces of the value of 20s. "in the name and for the use of the Company of Royal Adventurers of England trading with Africa". The 20s. pieces of the African company received the popular name of *guineas* almost as soon as they were issued, as being intended for use in the Guinea trade, and made of gold from Guinea; and the name was extended to later coins of the same intrinsic value.

A sum of money equal to the value of this coin. In present use a name for the sum of 21s.' [N.E.D.].

Jane. Cf. *Jean*, p. 77 [From OF. *Janne* (*s*, F. *Gênes*]. A small silver coin of Genoa introduced into England

towards the end of the 14th century. *Obs.* (c. 1386—1671). [N.E.D.]

Portugal. '= PORTAGUE, the coin. *Obs.* (1546—7).' [N.E.D.]

Also false coins have now and then received their names from some locality.

Brabant. '[f. the name of the Duchy of Brabant.] A term recently applied (in error) to a base coin of Flemish manufacture circulated in England in the 13th c.]' [N.E.D.]

Brummagem. 'Also 7 *brom,- brumicham.*

1. A local vulgar form of the name of the town of *Birmingham*, in England. Hence (contemptuously), An article of Birmingham manufacture: *spec.*

a. A counterfeit coin; *b.* A spur.

2. *Eng. Hist.* = "Birmingham (i. e. counterfeit) Protestant" [alluding to the counterfeit groats made at Birmingham a few years before]: A nickname given to supporters of the Exclusion Bill in 1680.' [N.E.D.]

Birmingham. 'Used as a nickname for the supporters of the Exclusion Bill in 1680. Cf. BRUMMAGEM.' [N.E.D.] The opponents of the Exclusion Bill were called *Anti-Birminghams.*

Lushburg. '*Obs.* Forms: 4. *lusshebourne, -borwe, -borue, -borgh*, etc. [Anglicized name of Luxemburg.] A base coin made in imitation of the sterling or silver penny and imported from Luxemburg in the reign of Edward III. Also *Lussheborue sterling.* (1346—1716)' [N.E.D.]

15. Carriages, Ships, etc.

Berlin. 'An old-fashioned four-wheeled covered carriage.' [N.E.D.]

Croydon. '[Named from Croydon in Surrey.] A kind

of two-wheeled carriage of the gig class, introduced about 1850.' [N.E.D.]

Landau '[f. *Landau*, the name of a town in Germany, where the vehicle was first made. The Ger. name is *landauer*, short for *landauer wagen*.] A four-wheeled carriage.' [N.E.D.]

Sedan. '[Said to be named from *Sedan*, a town in north-eastern France.]

1. A covered chair serving as a vehicle for carrying one person who sits within it.

2. A hand barrow used to carry fish.' [C.D.]

Dunkirk. 'Name of a town on the coast of French Flanders; hence, a privateer vessel of that town.

Also *transf.* and *fig.*' [N.E.D.]

Mackinaw. See Mackinaw, p. 79. '*Mackinaw* (*boat*)' a large flat-bottomed boat, used on the Great Lakes.' [N.E.D.]

Martello. '[Corruption (through association with It. *martello* hammer) of the name of Cape *Mortella* in Corsica, where there was a tower of this kind which the English fleet captured with some difficulty on 8 Feb. 1794. [1]] *Martello tower* (also, rarely, *martello*): a small circular fort; usually erected on a coast to prevent the landing of enemies.' [N.E.D.]

16. Miscellaneous.

Attleborough. '(American), sham. Sham jewellery, from the town of Attleborough, in Massachusetts, where

[1] By E. L. Fischer (Englische Studien XXIII, p. 72) said to be derived from the name of a Corsican engineer who was the inventor of the fort in question. The quotations to be found in N.E.D., however, clearly show that this opinion is an erroneous one.

much imitation or trashy jewellery is made.' Barrère and Leland.

Bougie '[a. F. *bougie* wax candle, from *Bougie*, a town in Algeria which carried on a trade in wax.]

1. A wax-candle, a wax-light.

2. *Med.* A thin flexible surgical instrument made of waxed linen, india-rubber, metal, etc.' [N.E.D.]

Britannia. 'A sort of mixed metal, or alloy [1]; the kind of pewter of which English teapots are often made, consisting of tin, antimony, bismuth, and lead.' Worcester.

Canterbury. 'A piece of furniture; a stand with light partitions to hold music-portfolios and the like.' [N.E.D].

Castile. Short for *Castile soap.*

Cremona. 'Name of a town in Lombardy, where the art of violin-making reached its highest perfection in the 17th and early 18th century.

A violin made at Cremona.' [N.E.D.]

Darby, formerly also *Derby* (see Derby, p. 85). *Plastering.* A plasterer's tool.' [N.E.D.]

Exeter. 'The name of an English city (Devonshire), used as the name of a bait for salmon.' N.E.D.

Fulham. '*Slang.* 6 *fullan*, 7- *fulham*, 6—7 *fullam*, 5—8 *fullom.* [Of uncertain origin: by some conjectured to be derived from the place-name *Fulham*, once a noted haunt of gamesters. Another conjecture is that the oldest form *fullan* = "full one", which would suit the sense.]

1. A die loaded at the corner.' [N.E.D.]

Hence 2. A sham; a make-believe.

Butler *Hudibras*, II i. 642 *Fulhams* of Poetick fiction.' [C.D.]

The former assumption, that the word comes from the

[1] According to N.E.D. not *abs.* in this sense. Cf. Britannia, p. 74.

name of the town *Fulham*, seems to be the only acceptable one. It can hardly be doubted that the statement that Fulham was a haunt of gamesters is right. C.D. asserts it still more positively thus: 'Fulham, a suburb of London, which in the reign of Queen Elizabeth was the most notorious place for blacklegs in all England.'

It is rather incredible that the word should come from '*full one.*' The only quotation given by N.E.D. which speaks in favour of this explanation is that dated c. 1550.

Fullans . . . be square outward . . .

All the other quotations have forms with an *m*. A change of $n > m$ is here hardly possible, and the only way is to consider the form *Fullans* as a misprint for *Fullams*.

India. (See India, pp. 23, 77.) 'Short for *India paper*.' [N.E.D.]

Malacca. 'The name of a town and district on the Malay Peninsula in the S.E. of Asia.

Malacca cane (also simply *Malacca*) a walking-cane.' [N.E.D.]

Manchester. (See Manchester, p. 79). In *slang* this word seems to have had a curious meaning: 'the tongue.' See N.E.D. and quot. 1820.

Lond. Mag. I. 26/1 If, instead of bidding her hold her manchester, he had attended to her advice.

Pembroke. 'Name of a town and shire in Wales and of an earldom in the British Peerage. Hence *Pembroke table*, or *ellipt. Pembroke*, a table.' [N.E.D.]

Trafalgar. '[So called with ref. to *Trafalgar* (either to the battle or to the square in London named from it.).]

An English body of type, smaller than canon.' [C.D.]

Vewnciennes. (See Valenciennes, p. 83.) 'A pyrotechnic composition, usually employed as incendiary.' [C.D.]

Waterbury, 'a city of New Haven co., Conn. It is the seat of the manufacture of the famous "Waterbury" watches.' Lipp.

Short for *Waterbury watch.*

17. Dances and Steps, Games, etc.

Boston. The kind of waltz named after the city in U.S., where it was probably fashionable; afterwards introduced to other places and countries.

Canary. (See Canary, p. 55.) 'A lively Spanish dance, the idea of which is said to have been derived from the aborigines of the Canary Islands.' [N.E.D.]

Louvre. '*Obs.* [Fr., named after the Louvre.] Some kind of dance. (1729—1772).' [N.E.D.]

Canterbury. (See Canterbury, p. 92). 'An easy galloping pace: a hand-gallop, a Canter. *Obs.* (1631—1729) (*Canterbury pace, rack, rate, trot, gallop*, etc., supposed originally to designate the pace of the mounted pilgrims.)' [N.E.D.] Also used as a verb. See Excursus V.

Canter. A shortened form of preceding. 'A Canterbury gallop.' [N.E.D.]

Badmington. (See Badmington, p. 66.) 'A game resembling lawn-tennis, played with shuttle-cocks instead of balls. (1874).' [N.E.D.]

Macao. '*Obs.* [f. the name of *Macao*, a Portuguese settlement on the coast of China, noted for gambling. In Fr. *macao.*]

A gambling game at cards.' [N.E.D.]

Mississippi '[so called from the river or State of that name.]

An old game, similar to bagatelle.' [C.D.]

Newmarket. (See Newmarket, p. 85). A card-game. Also a game of dice played with three dice. See N.E.D. and quot. 1894.

Rugby (< the name of a town in Warwickshire). In full, *Rugby game.* A way of playing foot-ball (according to the rules of Rugby School).

Whitechapel (a low district of London). An inferior style of playing billiards. It was probably played thus at Whitechapel by people who did not play well.

According to Barrère and Leland, Whitechapel seems to be used of anything mean and paltry ('common').

At whist: *Whitechapel* play: 'playing off all the winning cards without skill or plan.'

Chevy, chivy '(probably from *Chevy Chase:* the scene of a famous Border skirmish).

1. As a hunting cry.
2. A chase, pursuit hunt.
3. The game of prisoners' base.

b. The set of players who are chased in this game.' [N.E.D.] Also used as a verb. See Excursus V.

Poonah. 'Name of an Indian city in the Bombay Presidency;

attrib. in *Poonah painting,* and artistic process in imitation of oriental work.

1821 *Examiner* 272/2 The Poonah taught in a superior style.' [N.E.D.]

18. Winds.

Levant. (Cf. Levant p. 83.) 'An easterly wind blowing up the Mediterranean.' [N.E.D.]

Sumatra. 'A sudden squall occurring in the narrow

sea between the Malay Peninsula and the Island of Sumatra.' [.CD.]

Zonda. '[Named from the village of Zonda.]

A local foehn wind occurring at the eastern base of the Andes.' [C.D.]

19. Languages, etc.

Billingsgate. 'The proper name of one of the gates of London, and hence the fish-market there established. The 17th c. references to the "rhetoric" or abusive language of this market are frequent, and hence foul language is itself called "billingsgate."

Scurrilous vituperation, violent abuse.

A clamouring foul-mouthed person, a vulgar abuser or scold. *Obs.*' [N.E.D.] Also used as a verb. See Excursus V.

Norfolk, 'ellipt. The dialect of Norfolk.' [N.E.D.]

Portugal. (See Portugal, pp. 50, 69, 90.) 'The Portuguese language. *Obs.* (1588, 1698).' [N.E.D.]

Whitechapel (from the part of London so called). The dialect used in this district.

Gascoigny. 'Obs. rare [cf. F. *Gascogne*, Gascony.] App. used for: Gasconading spirit. (1754).

1754. G. Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 84 The summons is so insolent, and savours so much of gascoigny.' [N.E.D.]

Like the words in the preceding division, some of these words are borrowings from other languages, and some are English coinages. The majority are of indigenous formation; and the borrowings in most cases have been introduced into English from French. This transition of place-names to appellatives is an old phenomenon in

English, and already in Middle English it took place, although it did not do so to any great extent before the New English period; and we can notice a continual increase down to the present day. Geographical names are daily making new additions to the vocabulary. If we observe the spoken language and the language of newspapers, we shall find that a large number of place-names are there used as appellatives which we do not find in the dictionaries, or in the higher literature. Some of them are confined to a local domain and are otherwise unknown, some are what are called nonce-words, coined on the spur of the moment, which disappear as soon as they have arisen. Some appertain to the languages of professions and will remain there for ever. So, for instance, in the exclusive sport-language we find such names as *Suffolk* and *Kent* for the teams of Suffolk and Kent. When the matter in question is sport, the notion of team is present to the mind, and it is not necessary that it should be added, as everybody knows that the teams from the places are meant and nothing else. But many of these place-names, used at first casually and in colloquial language, find their way into the current language, and before long are quite good and fully acknowledged words.

As pointed out before, the place-names in this division were mostly used at first as attributes to things in order to indicate the origin. A fabric or an article of dress was named from a place because it was manufactured there; a wine from the place where it was cultivated or from where it was exported; and so on. In some cases, however, the place-name has been made use of on account of other circumstances, and a much looser organic connection is to be found between the place-name and the object denominated from it. When the name of New-

market, for instance, was taken as a designation for a certain kind of coat, this was done, not because it was manufactured there but because it was worn by people attending the races at that place [1]. Here and there we find an example of words from place-names by mistake or confusion, such as *Turkey*, *Panama*.

In many cases a place-name has come to denote more than one kind of object; and then we are able to know its meaning in any special case only by means of the context. Now and then the significations of such a word have arisen independently of one another, as, for instance, *India* for *India silk* and *India paper;* but in most cases the different significations are more or less related to one another as in *Cheviot*, designating *Cheviot sheep* and the cloth made of *Cheviot wool*.

* * *

As far as I have been able to ascertain, there is no other European language which has so many names of places absorbed into its vocabulary as English. How is this circumstance to be accounted for? Is it only the result of mere accident, or are there any adequate causes to be found, proving that it is not due to lawless and uncontrolled agencies? In other words: is there anything in the English language that especially facilitates the transition of place-names to common nouns?

As we have seen before, the words belonging to **A.** are mostly common to all our modern languages. Place-names are used by Metaphor, Metonymy, or Synecdoche in any language; and consequently there is also a

[1] 'Newmarket has been celebrated for its races from the time of James I.' [E.B]

chance that some of them will be made appellatives. Moreover these words are fairly equally distributed among the different languages, and, as they also are in the minority, we will leave them and proceed to those belonging to B.

Here we have to take into consideration two factors, both of them of vital importance to the question. One is of an intrinsic nature: the capacity of the language to absorb the names as they are, without any affixes. If there is no possibility at hand in a language to adopt the place-names direct, there can be no question of finding any independent formations of this kind; and in proportion as this is more or less easily done, we may expect to find them more or less numerous.

If we consider what an important difference in the structure of language there is between Swedish and English, for instance, we can assume *a priori* that in the former language we shall find considerably fewer words than in the latter which have passed from place-names to appellatives according to the way we have described and illustrated in division B.

In Swedish a genitive, or a periphrasis, it often used where an English noun is used as an attribute adjective. So, for instance, Swedish *Stockholmssnälltåget* corresponds to English *the Stockholm express.* It is especially common in English for the material of which an object consists to be denoted by a noun; and, as we have seen on pp. 42 ff., place-names are very often used in an unchanged form to indicate the locality, and then the quality, of an object.

In German, in similar cases, the usual practice is for adjectives to be formed from place-names by endings, e. g. *Landauer (Wagen), Champagner (Wein);* and here

there is an obstacle to the transition, for as soon as an ending is added, we have to deal with derivatives.

If we consider French and examine how the case is there, we shall at once notice that it is more like English. In French, it was a usual thing for place-names in unchanged form to be combined as genitive attributes with nouns by means of the preposition *de*. As an example may be mentioned *des poires de Saint-Germain* [1], where we find the place-name quite unchanged. After some time the noun and the preposition were thrown away, as they were no more necessary and there remained the word *des Saint-Germain* with the same signification as the full expression *de poires des Saint-Germain*. In point of fact, we do find a great many words in French which were at first place-names. Note all such words as have been introduced into English from French. And yet English surpasses French too in the number of such words. Apart from the fact that there certainly is a greater facility to make an ellipsis of the English expressions than of the French, we now arrive at another factor which has contributed to the circumstance that there are so many more examples of this phenomenon in English than in any other language.

This factor is of an external nature, and is closely connected with the prominent political and commercial position of England. Owing to the immense development of the maritime commerce of England during the Modern period, words from nearly all parts of the world have been brought into the English vocabulary, and especially a multitude of trade words have been introduced in this

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[2] See THOMSEN, p 47.

way; and often, as we have seen, these were at first place-names. Home industry and inland trade have also played their parts in giving new significations to the place-names.

Thus, we have here a good evidence of the great influence which the development of civilization exercises over the progress of language.

EXCURSUS.

I. Scriptural phrases with names of places in a transferred sense.

The Bible has contributed to the introduction of a multitude of phrases and figurative expressions into English. In no modern language has the influence of the *book of books* been so great as in English. STOFFEL has shown this in his book "*Studies in English*" in the chapter entitled "Scriptural phrases and allusions in modern English". We also find Biblical place-names in phrases with more or less peculiar significations. Stoffel gives three of these phrases:

From Dan to Beersheba. Two quotations with this expression are given by STOFFEL (p. 157), one from Sterne and the other from Bulwer, and STOFFEL says: "Bulwer is quoting from Sterne, and Sterne is thinking of II Samuel xxiv. 2, 'Go now through all the tribes of Israel, *from Dan even to Beersheba*,' where it should be kept in mind that Dan was the most northern and Beersheba the most southern town of Israel". In other words: from Dan to Beersheba is synonymous with the greatest distance possible within a country, a province, and the like. — The phrase in question is met with in several other passages in the Bible, so for instance in the same chapter of II

Samuel, v. 15, and Judges xx. 1, and has also been introduced into other languages. See HJELMQVIST, p. 26.

Tell it not in Gath. This expression is taken from II Samuel i. 20, where David in his lamentation over Saul and Jonathan exclaims: "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon", and means, *Do not tell it to outsiders.*

A common expression in English is: *Shall it be told in Gath?* = shall such a thing really occur?

Is there no balm in Gilead? The reference is to Jeremiah viii. 22, where the Prophet, after his lamentation over the impenitence of the people, exclaims: "*Is there* no balm in Gilead; *is there* no physician there?" STOFFEL says: 'In allusion to this passage, comfort is sometimes half-humorously designated as "balm in Gilead" and quotes an example from *Punch.* The phrase, however, is also used in a serious style with the meaning *rescue, help*[1]. So by POE, The Raven:

. . . . On this Home by horror haunted — tell me truly, I implore —
Is there — *is* there balm in Gilead? Tell me! — tell me, I implore! . . . .

The name of Jericho is used in several colloquial phrases:

Go to Jericho. This expression is said by *Krueger*[2] to originate in Luke x. 30, because it is told there of a man going to Jericho that he fell among thieves. This explanation could be accepted if the phrase had the

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[1] Cf. the Swedish phrase: Salfvan i Gilead (HJELMQVIST, pp. 85, 86.)

[2] See GUSTAV KRUEGER: Eigennamen als Gattungsnamen, Berlin 1891.

strong sense given by Krueger, *Verloren gehen*, but Jericho had at first merely the meaning of, A place of tarrying or concealment, and refers to II Sam. x. 5, where David says to his ashamed servants: "Tarry at Jericho until your beards be grown, and then return." [1].

The first quotation given in N.E.D. proves that the phrase is an allusion to this passage: [2].

1635 Heywood *Hierarch.* IV. 208 Who would, . . . I know, Bid such Young boyes to stay in Jericho Vntill their Beards were growne, their wits more staid.

This is also the sense given by Farmer & Henley: A Dictionary of Slang:

'1. A place of concealment or banishment; latterly and specifically, a prison: generically, a place of retirement.

2. A water-closet.

3. A lower quarter of Oxford.'

Now it is true that we have not far to look for the other signification of the phrase *Go to Jericho*: 'go to the deuce', 'I wish you at the devil'; and it is quite natural that this should be acquired as well. If we examine the quotation from 1648 given by N.E.D. —

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[1] Cf. The Swedish expression: Gack till Jeriko och låt skägget växa och kom sedan åter, and Ger. *Gehe nach Jericho, Bleibe zu Jericho bis der Bart gewachsen ist.* See Hjelmqvist, p. 108.

[2] Brewer, in his *Phrase and Fable*, gives us the following information:

'*Jericho. Gone to Jericho.* No one knows where. The manor of Blackmore, near Chelmsford, was called Jericho, and was one of the houses of pleasure of Henry VIII. When this lascivious prince had a mind to be lost in the embraces of his courtesans, the cant phrase among his courtiers was: "He is gone to Jericho". *I wish you were at Jericho.* Anywhere out of my way.'

Mercurius Aulicus 2—30 Mar., Let them all goe to Jericho, And ne' re be seen againe. —

we must admit that the word *Jericho* suggests a place of ruin rather than a place of retirement; and the phrase *to wish a person at Jericho* is an adequate expression of the phrase 'to wish a person to the bad place.' But this meaning is a later one and is of no importance if we have to examine the origin of the phrase.

By Jericho, used as an asseveration. Here the alliteration with Jesus without doubt has been of some importance. Cf. the use of *Jerusalem* in asseverations in American slang. See HJELMQVIST, p. 110.

From Jericho to June is the synonym for a great distance.

Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth, St. John i. 46, is often made allusion to in English, as in other languages, in order to express doubt or surprise that anything good should come from a certain thing. See HJELMQVIST, p. 152.

An example from Bret Harte is quoted by HJELMQVIST:

. . . . and it was evident that no good had ever yet come out of that Nazareth.

The Land of Nod: 'the state of sleep, a humorous allusion to the land of Nod on the east of Eden (Gen. iv. 16) [Colloq.]' [C.D.]

I am so sleepy I gladly take his word for it, and am off again to the Land of Nod. *Cassell's Magazine*, July, 1908.

II. Some expressions with place-names in the sense: be gone.

In the previous chapter we have dealt with the expressions *Go to Jericho*, and we have seen that the use of the place-name here is due to an external cause — the accidental circumstance mentioned in II Sam. x 5: in itself Jericho has nothing which makes it especially appropriate to a hiding-place or a place of ruin.

We will here mention some other examples of phrases with place-names in the sense of *be gone*, most of which have got this sense on account of some internal cause. Generally, the place-name possessed some bad quality or had a bad repute.

Go to Bath: 'There, go to Bath with you! = be gone! Insane persons used to be sent to Bath for the benefit of its mineral waters; the implied reproof is, what you say is so silly, you ought to go to Bath and get your head shaved.' BREWER.

Go to Bedlam. See Bedlam, p. 36.

1593 SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI, v. i. 131 To Bedlem with him!

Go to Bridewell. See Bridewell, p. 36.

1593 H. SMITH Wks. I, 43 To bridewell with these rogues!

Go to Bungay with you = get away and don't bother me.

BREWER says about this expression: "Bungay, in Suffolk, used to be famous for the manufacture of leather breeches, once very fashionable. Persons who required new ones, or to have their old ones new-seated, went to Bungay for that purpose. Hence rose the cant saying, *Go to Bungay, and get your breeches mended*, shortened into *Go to Bungay with you!*"

Go to Hanover = be gone, be off. Also: *to send to, to wish at Hanover.*

This phrase may derive its origin from the fact that the first British kings of the house of Hanover were very unpopular. They were *wished back to Hanover:* afterwards this wish was extended to other persons.

Go to Halifax '(American but of English origin). It is a saying among sailors —.

> From hell, Hull, and Halifax
> Good Lord deliver us.

(Barrère and Leland).

Formerly there existed in England a custom called the *Gibbet law* or *Halifax law,* a summary procedure of executing any person suspected to be in the unlawful possession of goods to the value of 13 ½ d. This execution took place in the forest of Hardwick, then coextensive with the parish of Halifax [1] (Yorkshire), and hence arose the phrase *Halifax law.* The rule ascribed to the local tribunals which had or assumed the power of inflicting sentence of death on these thieves, was "hang first, try afterwards" [2].

Under these circumstances there is nothing astonishing in finding that these tribunals and their "laws" were dreaded and that a sinister sense was attached to the word Halifax. I am of opinion that *Halifax*, such as we find it, for instance, in the above saying, is a shortening of *Halifax law*, where the word Halifax alone is sufficient to express the fatal idea which is intended.

Now there was only one step to the acceptation of the word that it was a designation for a dangerous place

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[1] See E.B. under Halifax.
[2] See N.E.D, under *law.*

or a place of torment and thus it was made use of in imprecations:—

Go to Halifax being synonymous with *Go to hell.* Note, the alliteration of the two words hell and Halifax.

To send (a person) to Coventry: to exclude him from the society of which he is a member; to refuse to associate or have intercourse with him. So also *to be in Coventry.* (Coventry, a town in Warwickshire.)

The origin of the phrase might be, as suggested in te N.E.D., the circumstance recorded in quot. 1647:

1647. CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI § 83. At Bromigham a town so generally wicked that it had risen upon small parties of the king's, and killed or taken them prisoners and sent them to Coventry [then strongly held for the Parliament].

Go to Putney, Go to Putney on a pig. = be off. (*Putney* is a district in the county of London on the right bank of the Thames). The phrase, no doubt, owes its origin to the fact that Putney, being formerly a small suburb on the other side of the Thames, was looked down upon by the Londoners. Association of sound with the word *put*, once in common use in the sense of 'a boor,' 'a lubber', may also have played its part in forming the phrase: Putney thus being regarded as the haunt for *puts*, the place to which they belong. Afterwards the words *on a pig* have been added in order to make the expression more contemptuous and also to form an alliterated rhyme which is so common in English locutions.

III. Names of places in humorous allusions.

Place-names have often been associated with other words in the language, in most cases on account of an accidental resemblance in sound, and have given rise to these expressions, all of which have a jocular suggestion. It is mostly in slang and colloquial English that they are found. We have already mentioned one of these punning allusions on p. 105: *The Land of Nod.* Other examples are:

Bedfordshire,[1] 'humorously put for bed.' [N.E.D.]

I'm for Bedfordshire.

Beggar's-bush. 'This is the way to *Beggar's-bush*'. See JESPERSEN, Punning or Allusive Phrases in English,[2] p. 66.

Berkshire. Toby, the name of the dog in English puppet-show, is called humorously M. P. for Berkshire.

'He is a representative for Berkshire. A vulgar joke on any one afflicted with a cough, which is here termed barking. JESPERSEN, op. cit., p. 66.

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[1] Cf. Ger. *auf Bettingen gehn, nach Bettingen wollen,* a pun upon *Bett.* B. is a parish near Basel. See WACKERNAGEL, Germania V, p. 312. Also *Bethlehem* is used for *Bett* in German *nach Bethlehem* wollen *nach Bethlehem gehen* and in Dutch for *bed* naar Bethlehem gaan. See HJELMQVIST, p. 38. Similar is the Scanian expression *gå till Fjärestad* (for *Fjärrestad,* a parish in the neighbourhood of Helsingborg) = *go to bed*; the pun is upon *fjär* feather a dialectical pronunciation of Swedish *fjäder.* A parallel is found in the Danish use of the two names *Ferup* and *Ferholm* in such phrases as *At gå til Ferup,* Vil du med til Ferholm; *fer* is country speech = Da. *fiæder* feather. Cf. also the Danish expression *Man kan gå i Seng i Mörke og stå op i Dagstrup* (*Mörke* and *Dagstrup* are two villages at Kolding). See K. NYROP, Sprogets vilde Skud, p. 98.

[2] In Tidskrift for Nordisk Filologi, IX, 3 række, p. 65.

Birching-lane. 'To send a person to *Birching-lane*' i. e. to whip him. See JESPERSEN, op. cit., p. 67.

Cheapside '(old slang). "He came at it by way of *Cheapside*", that is, little or nothing was given for it'. BARRÈRE AND LELAND.

Cumberland. 'To live in *Cumberland*', i. e. in a cumbrous state. See JESPERSEN, op cit., p. 67.

Cunningham (a district of Scotland). 'A punning appellation for a simple fellow. JESPERSEN, op. cit., p. 68.

Dunstable (the name of a town in Bedfordshire). *Plain* (*or downright*) *Dunstable*: plain speaking or language. 'The play is on the word *dunce*'. BREWER. Although BREWER may be right in assuming that a play on the word *dunce* has been intended, which circumstance may have contributed to its being widely spread, I think we find the correct explanation of the origin of the phrase if we, in accordance with N.E.D., make it refer to the *Dunstable way*, 'the road from London to Dunstable, notable for its long stretches in direct line, and for its general evenness. It was used proverbially 'as a type of directness and plainness' and hence *Dunstable* as *adj.* had the meaning of 'direct, plain, downright' [N.E.D.]. Then the adjective passed to a noun. (1597—1824).

Greenland. Slang: The country of greenhorns. (1838)' [N.E.D.]

Hammersmith. '(popular) "he has been at *Hammersmith*" = he has received a terrific thrashing.' BARRÈRE AND LELAND.

Needham. '*Obs.* Properly the name of a small town (Needham Market) near Ipswich in Suffolk, used punningly with allusion to *need*; hence *need, poverty, beggary* [1] (1573—1661)' [N.E.D.]

[1] Cf. Swedish and German *Bethlehem,* a pun upon *bettla, betteln* beg. HJELMQVIST, p. 37.

You are on the high-road to Needham.

Lapland '(popular), the society of women, an expression derived from the female sex being called *cats*.' Barrère and Leland.

Peckham (one of the suburbs of London.) '*Going to Peckham*: Going to dinner. *All holiday at Peckham* — i. e., no appetite, not peckish; a pun on the word peck, *peckish* = hungry.' Brewer.

Little Wittham (Essex and Lincolnshire). *He was born at Little Wittham* equivalent to he has weak understanding. Cf. Jespersen, op. cit., p. 72.

For further examples see Jespersen, Punning or Allusive Phrases.

We find also some examples of place-names used in a jocose way without being any punning allusions:

Barcelona. Is he '*off his Barcelona?*' = 'is he *off his nut*' 'cracked, flighty' [nut = head.) See Stoffel, p. 254 [1].

Cheddar and *Stilton* (see p. 68) have got a humorous application in such phrases as *quite the Cheddar, quite the Stilton*, synonymous with *quite the cheese*. See Stoffel, p. 235, who gives several examples from *Punch*. *Cheese* is used in modern English slang for 'the correct or proper thing', 'anything good, first-rate in quality,' and probably takes its origin from Persian and Urdū *chīz* 'thing.' See Hobson-Jobson and N.E.D. On account of the similarity of sound the word was associated with *cheese* the article of food, and then, jocosely, converted into *Cheddar* and *Stilton*.

Barcelonas, a kind of small nuts, very common in England (see p. 63), are from Spain, not, as suggested by Stoffel, the same as Brazils.

Cinque Ports. (See p. 37, foot-note.) '*Fig.* Applied to the five senses. *Obs.* (1633, 1676)' [N.E.D.]

This word had probably once also the meaning of 'the gates or outlets of a town'. Cf. N.E.D. — Also 'a kind of fishing-net' (with five entrances into it); now obsolete in this sense. See N.E.D.

Golgotha in *University slang* used for 'the place of sculls or heads of colleges and halls' [1]. *Obs.* (See N.E.D. and quot. 1726). *Golgotha* is also a jocular name for the hat. See HJELMQVIST, p. 90.

Greenwich (a place near London, noted for its asylum for sailors). Formerly *to get Greenwich* had the meaning of 'to be incapable of naval service'. See BAUMANN.

Holborn Hill. To ride backwards up Holborn Hill was formerly used colloquially for 'come to the gallows.' See BAUMANN. The origin of this phrase is to be sought in the fact that criminals being brought from Newgate and the Tower to St. Giles's and Tyburn in order to be hung had to ride *up the Heavy Hill* at Holborn [2]. Cf. TIMBS, Curiosities of London, p. 429.

Holy Land. '(Slang) The parish of St. Giles's, London' [N.E.D.], a neighbourhood with a very bad reputation.

Jerusalem, a shortening of *Jerusalem-pony*, (popular) a donkey, in referenee to Christ's riding into Jerusalem on an ass. Cf. N.E.D.

Klondyke (Canada). After 1889 used humorously in the phrase '*I am off to Klondyke.*' I make off. See BAUMANN.

Ludgate. '*Obs.* The name (from its situation near the City gate so called) of an ancient debtor's prison in

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[1] Cf. Golgotha, p. 35.

[2] Hence 'a ride up the Heavy Hill' was synonymous with be hung! See TIMBS, p. 429.

London.' To *take Ludgate* = To play the bankrupt. (1585) See N.E.D. and quot.

Palestine. The corrupted form *Jerusalem Artichoke* (< It. Girasole Articiocco) for *Helianthus tuberosus* has given rise to the jocular name *Palestine* to a soup of which this plant furnishes the base. See Hoffmann, Cyclopaedia of Foods.

Westphalia '(London), the behind, alluding to Westphalia hams.' Barrère and Leland.

IV. Place-names in a secondary use through popular etymology.

Some words have falsely been associated with place-names through popular etymology and taken these names.

Bergamot, a kind of pear, is not derived from *Bergamo* in Italy. F. *bergamotte*, Ital. *bergamotta* 'a kind of excellent pears, come out of Turkey. Turk. *beg armūdi*, prince's pear. Turk. *beg*, prince; *armūd* pear, Skeat. Cf. the German name of this fruit: *Fürstenbirne.*

Cayenne. '[In its actual form, referred to Cayenne, the chief town of French Guiana; but this is app. only popular etymology, as the name in Tupi (Brazilian) is given by Martini, p. 419, as *kyỹnha*, *quiynha* also *quiya* [1]. The name Cayenne Pepper is unknown to French.]

Also called Cayenne pepper.' [N.E.D.]

Cremona '[Corruption of Fr. *cremorne.* Ger. Krummhorn, an old instrument somewhat similar to bassoon.]

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[1] Cf. Hasse, Studien über Englische Volksetymologie, p. 16.

The name of a certain stop in the organ, of 8-foot tone. Has nothing to do with the name of Cremona or Cremona violin. See N.E.D. and PALMER.

Geneva. A kind of spirit, the same as *Hollands gin* or *Hollands* (see p. 65, foot-note), has nothing to do with Geneva in Switzerland [1], but is the Dutch *genever*, ad. OF. *genevre* (F. *genièvre*), L. *juniperus* [2].

Mantua '[Corr. of manteau, due to association with the place-name Mantua.]

1. A loose gown, worn by women in 17—18th c.
2. A material.' [N.E.D.]

Muscovy. '[Short for *Muscovy duck*, Muscovy, a. F. *Muscovie*, ad. mod. L. *Moscovia* Russia.] Musk-duck, *Cairina moschata*, commonly but erroneously known as the *Muscovy* and *Barbary duck*. It is a native of tropical America, now domesticated everywhere.' [C.D.]

The first part of the compound *musk-duck* has been associated with *Muscovy* because of their similarity of sound.

Similaly *Muscovy* is used for *Musk-rat.*

Polony. 'Also 8 *pullony.* [Origin uncertain: perh. the same as Poland; perh. corruption of *Bologna.*] A kind of sausage.' [N.E.D.]

The latter supposition is perhaps the most plausible one. The name of Polony being more known than that of Bologna to the English people [3], a confusion of this kind is easy to understand. BAUMANN says: *'Polony* P statt *Bologna sausage.*

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[1] 'Often written with capital G by confusion with GENEVA.' [N.E.D.]

[2] Cf. G. KRUEGER, Volksetymologien, *Anglia*, Beiblatt XI, p. 258, and PALMER.

[3] Cf. *Polony Shoe*, *Polony Wool.*

V. Names of places used as verbs.

Occasionally we find names of places used as verbs in English. Several of the nouns originating in place-names may be turned directly into verbs owing to the facility with which words are transferred from one part of speech to another in English. The following examples may be furnished as illustrations: —

Meander (see Meander, p. 19) v. '1 *intr.* Of a river, stream, etc. To flow in meanders; to wind about in its course. (c. 1612—1894).

2. Of a person: To wander deviously or aimlessly. (1831—1875)

3. *trans.* To entangle as in a labyrinth. *Obs.* (1652).' [N.E.D.]

Blarney (see Blarney, p. 32) v. '*a. trans.* To assail with blarney, to overcome or beguile with flattery. *b. intr.* To use flattering speech.' [N.E.D.]

Limerick (see Limerick, p. 31) v.

Do you limerick?

Newgate (see Newgate, p. 37). v. 'To imprison.' [C.D.]

Niagara (see Niagara, p. 38) v. '*intr.* To pour in a deluge.' [N.E.D.]

Japan (see Japan, p. 73). v. '*trans.* To lacquer with japan; to varnish with any material that gives a hard black gloss. (1688—1816)

Slang. To make clerical, to ordain. (With reference to the black coat.) (1756—1879).' [N.E.D.]

Valance, valence (see Valance, p. 82) v. 'To furnish or decorate with a valance: figuratively used in the quotation for *to decorate with a beard.*

Shak. *Hamlet* II, 2, 442, O, my old friend! thy face is valanced since I saw thee last.' [C.D.]

Morocco (see Morocco, p. 83) v. '*trans. rare.* To convert into morocco. (1890).' [N.E.D.]

Canary (see Canary, p. 94) v. '*Obs. intr.* To dance the canary; to dance in a lively way.' [N.E.D.]

Canterbury (see Canterbury, p. 94) v. '*Obs. rare. intr.* To canter to move in a moderate gallop.' [N.E.D.]

Chevy, chivy (see Chevy, p. 95) v. '1. *intr.* To chase. 2. *intr.* To race, scamper.' [N.E.D.]

Billingsgate (see Billingsgate, p. 96). Also used as a verb. *rare.*

There are also cases where we have to imagine that the local names have passed directly into verbs. Examples of this phenomenon are: —

Denshire 'v. [A syncopated form of Devonshire [1] used as a vb.; the method having been originally practised there.]

trans. To clear or improve (land) by paring off turf, stubble, weeds etc., burning them and spreading the ashes on the land. (1607—1887).' [N.E.D.]

Mandelay v. (< *Mandalay*, a city of Upper Burma.) An allusion to Laypat Rai, a prominent Indian bank director who for championing the people was sent to Mandalay.

The Government of India is so weak that you must not touch it or you will be *Mandelayed. New Age*, 1901.

Yorkshire v. 'To over-reach in bargaining; to trick; to cheat'. Wright. According to Baumann, the inhabitants of Yorkshire are considered to be very cunning and deceitful.

We have an interesting example of back-formation in the verb: —

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[1] After the syncope has taken place the *v* has dropped off phonetically normal (cf. *sennight* < *seven night*).

Maffick '[Back-formation from *mafficking* (i. e., the proper name *Mafeking* treated jocularly as a gerund or pres. pple).].

intr. Originally used to designate the behaviour of the crowds (in London and other towns) that celebrated with uproarious rejoicings the relief of the British garrison besieged in Mafeking (17 May 1900). Hence *gen.* to indulge in extravagant demonstrations of exultation on occasions of national rejoicing. Hence *Mafficking, Mafficker, Maffick.* The words appear to be confined to journalistic use; but we have a large number of examples from newspapers of all shades of political opinion. (1900—1902).' [N.E.D.]

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